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SICKLES AND SOLDIERS.

A Stirring Appeal for McKinley and the National Honor.

AN ADDRESS TO COMRADES.

Former Democrat Repudiates the Chicago Platform of Repudiation.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTS.

The One Legged Hero of Gettysburg Comes Out in a Stern Protest Against Sectionalism, Repudiation, Anarchy, Mob Rule and All That Is Represented in the Platform and in the Candidacy of Bryan and Sewall—A Paper Well Worth Reading.

General Daniel E. Sickles, a soldier whose personal courage and devotion to his country none dare gainsay, and who heretofore has been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, has addressed a strong letter in favor of "McKinley and national honor" to those comrades who fought in the battles of the rebellion. It is certain that the words of General Sickles will not fall unheeded on the ears of soldier or civilian, for the brave and gallant warrior who commanded the Third army corps, and who left a leg on the field at Gettysburg as an earnest of his devotion, is second in popular esteem to no other living general of the Union armies.

The letter is as follows:

My Dear Comrade: I ask you to consider and reflect upon the sacred interests involved in the present situation of our public affairs. I know you love your country. You have given to it the best proof of devotion man can give—you have defended it in battle.

Let me urge you and every Union veteran to lay aside party feeling now and unite for national honor and for law and order, as you did in '61-'65 against treason and rebellion. The present crisis seems to be as vital to the welfare of the country as that which called us to the field before.

Some of the principles for which we then contended are again at stake. Sectionalism, repudiation and mob rule are threatened. Many of us were obliged to choose between our country and our party in those days. I feel that this is a time when all true patriots should stand together, preferring their country, its honor, good faith and untarnished name above all mere partisan considerations

Hateful Sectionalism.

Mr. Bryan and many of his supporters are trying to combine the south and west against the north and east. This is sectionalism—of which the rebellion was the offspring. Will you follow these guides into dangerous paths, or will you not rather follow Washington in "frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the ties which now link together the various parts?" Sectionalism has become hateful to most of our old adversaries in the south, who have outgrown the asperities of the war and are now as loyal to their united country as any of us. Union veterans, who fought for one Union, one constitution and one destiny, can never favor any candidate or party seeking to array one section of our common country against another.

Mr. Bryan proposes to pay all the creditors of our government in silver. This is repudiation. It would degrade and disgrace us as a nation in the eyes of the whole world. Among the creditors of the nation are the pensioners. If you consent to pay in debased silver the bondholder who lent his money to the government to arm and feed and clothe its troops, you consent at the same time to a reduction of one-half of the pensions awarded to the war veterans and to the widows and orphans of those who are not living. All the creditors of the government must stand or fall together. Many of you are pensioners or the friends of widows and orphans who are pensioners. Many of you have deposited your savings in savings banks.

Injures the Toilers.

Most of you are toilers at the plow, or in the workshop, or dependent on small salaries, in public or private employment. To all so situated the payment of wages and pensions and your savings in silver, not redeemable in gold, as proposed by Mr. Bryan and his hybrid allies, would involve severe losses and hardship. The cost of all the necessaries of life would be doubled, while the value of the money in which wages and pensions would be paid would be reduced nearly one-half. On the other hand the farmers would not be benefited, because they must sell their products for money worth only a little more than half its present value, based on a gold standard. Every producer and every workman would thus suffer. All business would be deranged. Employment would be difficult to find. Wages would advance very slowly, if at all.

Mr. Bryan assails the obligations of public and private contracts. He would not pay the public creditors in the money they have the legal and moral right to demand and receive. This would destroy the public credit. Mr. Bryan says the government has no use for credit—which is foolish. Washington, in his farewell address to his countrymen, admonished us to "cherish public credit as a very important source of strength and security." Mr. Bryan would despoil the citizen of his right to recover what is due to him from his neighbor according to the tenor of an obligation lawfully made. This would destroy confidence between man and man. Public credit and national honor are inseparable. When our people cease to feel a patriotic pride in the honor of their country they will surely lose a just sense of personal honor—and when both of these sentiments are lost the nation is lost.

Must Maintain Credit.

The constitution of the United States declares that "the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred in payment of pensions, and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned." This pledge to all the world is consecrated by all the sacrifices and suffering of the secession war. We must make it good.

Mr. Bryan threatens to reorganize the highest court in the land so that its decisions shall satisfy the demands of the Populists. If elected he would make the judicial department of the government obedient to his will. He would destroy the independence of the courts of justice. This would overturn the framework of our constitution. This would be revolution.

Mr. Bryan proposes that silver shall be the money of this country. There is no nation, in which silver is the standard of value, where the wages paid for labor are more than a fraction of the wages paid to the American workman. Nobody understands the evils of a depreciated currency better than the veteran soldier and sailor because they were paid during the war in paper money not then redeemable in gold. This was the best our government could do for us during the war, and we made no complaint. Often this paper money was worth less than fifty cents on the dollar, while the cost of every thing you bought was double, but your pay was not increased.

Mr. Bryan denies the authority of the president and the courts of the United States to interfere with mobs. They may with impunity disturb the peace, destroy property and life, interrupt travel between the states, and obstruct the United States mails and interstate, as well as foreign commerce, but the government must look on, powerless, helpless, paralyzed. This is mob rule—anarchy. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of this issue. It really overshadows all others, because it touches the foundations of social order and civilization. This new doctrine is worse than the old secession heresy you put down with your bayonets—let us silence the new heresy by our ballots.

While many veterans may not agree with some of Major McKinley's political views, we are all I hope far more widely separated from the ruinous policy of his adversary. We feel as Stephen A. Douglas felt at the beginning of the war, when he gave his support to Lincoln, saying "Give me a country where my children can live in peace, and then we can have room to settle our political differences afterwards."

To those, who like myself have adhered to the Democratic party, let me say that the platform and candidate presented by the Chicago convention, are not Democratic. They are disowned and denounced by millions of the best Democrats in the land. No man of recognized authority in finance indorses the financial policy of the Chicago platform. You are not Populists, nor socialists nor revolutionists.

McKinley the Man.

Read the platform adopted by Democratic national conventions in former years and you will see that the last Chicago convention rejected all the best traditions of our history and adohted much of the revolutionary creeds of the Populists and free silverites and socialists, dictated by Altgeld, Tillman & Co. They repudiated you and your party and your principles. They have no claim to your support. Let us defeat them.

Comrade McKinley stands for all that Americans must now uphold. He has been chosen as the candidate of the party which is resisting national dishonor. You and I can do no better than give our votes to our comrade, who manifested his love for his country by shouldering his musket and serving for nearly two years as a private soldier.

His promotions were fairly earned by his courage and his faithful performance of the duties of an enlisted man in the ranks. His comrades may well trust him. He will see to it that the principles for which you and he have suffered and sacrificed so much, and for which so many of our comrades gave their lives, are preserved and perpetuated. A few days ago I met many thousands of our comrades in St. Paul during the national encampment. Among that vast multitude I only heard one voice, and that was for "McKinley and national honor." Once only did I hear the name of Bryan, and then the cry was, "No use for Bryan!" This will be echoed by the American people in November. "No use for Bryan!"

In this contest we must not be satisfied

WHAT SUSTAINS SILVER.

Why Those Dollars Buy as Much as Gold Ones.

HEART OF THE QUESTION.

Effect of An Absolutely Unlimited Coinage of Dollars.

IT WOULD MEAN REPUDIATION.

Reasons for Believing That the Majority of American Voters Are Not Yet Qualified to Become Inmates of Padded Cells—The Reply of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle to a Correspondent in Kentucky.

Secretary Carlisle's statement that a great many letters are addressed to him daily from all parts of the country inquiring how it is that silver dollars containing only fifty-three cents' worth of bullion are kept at a parity with gold is directly in line with The Herald's experience.

Correspondents apparently well informed in other respects ask, "If a silver dollar is worth only fifty-three cents, how is it that I can buy as much with one of them as I can with a gold dollar?" Others write: "There is no provision for having the silver dollars redeemed by the government, yet they are good as gold. Why, then, wouldn't they be just as good under free coinage as they are now?"

These questions go directly to the heart of the whole silver question, and Mr. Carlisle puts the matter very clearly in his published letter addressed to a Kentucky correspondent. All of the four hundred and thirty odd millions of silver dollars coined since 1878 have been manufactured by the government on its own account from bullion purchased for that purpose at its market value. They have been paid out by the government at a parity with gold for goods and services and accepted in good faith by the people on that basis.

The government received from the people the full gold value for these coins and is under moral obligation to keep them at that level. This it has done. It agreed to accept them for dues to itself, made them full legal tender in payment of debts to individuals and has never discriminated between silver dollars and gold ones. Aside from the moral obligations there are others. In the Sherman law, passed six years ago, congress declared it to be "the essablished policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other," and again, in the act of November 1, 1895, this declaration was iterated.

With these assurances the people have accepted the silver dollars at their face value, regardless of the enormous shrinkage in the value of the bullion they contain. There have been times, however, when a mistaken financial policy excited creditors' doubts as to the ability of the government to keep its pledge, and at those times our foreign creditors drew gold out of the country and the more timid among our own citizens began to hoard the yellow metal, the result being general restriction of credit and commercial disaster, as in 1893. What excited those doubts? The fact that the government was issuing too many silver dollars under the Bland law, and subsequently under the Sherman law was issuing too many paper dollars in payment for silver bars.

It is a familiar and universally admitted fact that an inferior currency drives a better one out of circulation, and if the treasury kept on making silver dollars or printing notes all the gold would in time be displaced and leave the country, and the government would be unable to keep the silver or notes exchangeable with gold. It was this fear that caused the panic of 1893 and led congress to stop the issue of this money. Nearly 600,000,000 of silver dollars and Sherman notes, however, had already been created, and the government has had some difficulty in keeping this mass together with the $346,000,000 of greenbacks exchangeable with gold, being obliged at times to purchase yellow metal for this purpose by issuing bonds. Now, what would be the effect of an absolutely unlimited additional issue of dollars—of throwing the mints open so that any American, or Turk, or Russian could bring bullion or old spoons and get a silver dollar for every 53 cents' worth of the metal?

Does any sane man think the government could maintain them all at a parity with gold dollars? The silver dollars could be worth no more than the bullion in exchange for which anybody in the world could obtain them. To pass such a law would be a direct violation of the implied and expressed pledges on the faith of which the people have accepted hundreds of millions of these silver dollars in payment for goods and services at their full gold value. It would be a wholesale repudiation on the part of the government against its own citizens; and the dollars being full legal tenders would compel all debtors to repudiate half their obligations, cut down pensions, wages, salaries, saving bank deposits and insurance policies one-half and overwhelm the whole country in disaster.

The majority of American voters are not yet qualified to become inmates of padded cells.—New York Herald.

MAJOR BYRNE'S APPEAL.

He Speaks for the Democratic Honest Money League.

Major John Byrne, president of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, has, by request of that organization, issued an appeal to the honest money Democrats.

He denounces the men who made the Chicago platform and nominated the men to stand on it as wicked conspirators, animated by selfish greed, and says that they are working solely in the interests of silver producers and speculators in this and all other countries.

"Among the elements enlisted in behalf of this scheme of public robbery," he says, "are:

"First—The commercial and financial depression, resulting in hard times, and which is further aggravated by the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This condition is being used in the most unconscionable manner to mislead and dupe the suffering people, to excite them in their extremity to act from blind passion rather than calm judgment.

"Second—Those who have been shown an apparent opportunity to avoid honestly contracted indebtedness, and in grasping it are duped by its falsity; they should know that the adoption of a dishonest dollar would lessen the opportunity to earn any kind of a dollar by destroying enterprise and driving capital to cover, the consequence of which will be robbery of both debtor and creditor.

"Third—Enlisted in this canvass are the disloyal, who would establish license on the lines of anarchy in place of liberty regulated by law—the Tillmans, the Altgelds and their sympathizers and followers, the element which dominated the Chicago convention.

"The absolute dishonesty upon which this scheme of plunder rests and the methods of falsehood and slander utilized to secure to it the support of the people whom it will most damage are simply monstrous. Wall street, contrary to the hopes indulged in by many, will not in the end be the loser. Wall street's education in finance, its facility for adjustment to changing conditions will enable it ultimately to profit by the change of standard. Wall street will have effected a change before the new standard is erected, and will be ready to meet it and profit by it.

"All capital saved from the resulting crash will likewise adjust itself in time to the new conditions, and will charge any loss incurred to the people who can live only by labor, so, that after all, it is the people whose capital in life is labor, whether it is in the workshop, in the mine, on the railroad or the farm, who cannot escape the consequences of this wickedness, and to whom a day lost is lost forever, and to whom a mistake is an injury forever, and consequently a crime, who must bear the burden, and to whom at last this question is of vital importance."

VOTERS MUST QUALIFY.

State Chairman Boyer Issues a Note of Warning.

The copy of the following letter been has sent to each of the county chairmen, and is self explanatory:

My Dear Sir:

Please have the Republican papers in your county call the attention of voters to the necessity of paying their taxes on or before Oct. 3, that being the last day taxes can legally be paid in order to qualify the elector to vote on Nov. 3 next.

Yours very truly,
H. K. Boyer,
Executive Chairman.

The Poor Man's Dollar.

A great deal is heard nowadays about the present gold standard dollar being the "rich man's dollar." Let us see what, according to market reports, the record of that dollar has been with respect to the "poor man."

In 1873, the year silver was "struck down," a dollar would purchase a trifle more than a pound of tea; today it will buy four times as much.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase a little over eight pounds of refined sugar; today it will buy about eighteen pounds.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase only five yards of shirting; today it will buy about ten yards.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase about fourteen yards of print cloth; today it will buy over thirty yards.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase only a gallon and a half of molasses; today it will buy over three gallons.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase about three-quarters of a yard of two-ply ingrain carpeting; today it will buy two yards.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase only about twenty pounds of cut nails; today it will buy fifty pounds. Comparisons to the same effect might be made ad infinitum.

Yet free silver demagogues have the assurance to tell the "poor man" that the present dollar is solely in the interest of the "rich man," and that what the "poor man" needs is a dollar that will double his cost of living.

Fortunately the average "poor man" is not poor in common sense.

There is no better dollar in the world than the one we have. What most people need is a better chance to get it, and that will come with the improvement of business.—Indianapolis Journal.

DEAD AT THE ROOTS.

The Bryan Campaign Has Been Going Steadily Backwards.

REVOLT OF DEMOCRATS.

Indications That the Silver Fight Is Going to Pieces.

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER KNOWN.

Nothing in the Bryanite Advocates, in the Character of the Men and the Newspapers Supporting the Movement Has Produced Any Conviction Among Serious, Intelligent or Common Sense Men—It Cannot Grow—"It Is Not in the Wood."

As week after week has gone by since the Chicago convention nominated a ticket set upon a platform of repudiation and social and political revolution, the popular revolt against its destructive principles has been steadily increasing and swelling.

Bryan has been going backward steadilly. He has made no progress anywhere. There not a state, there is hardly an election district in the whole Union where he is not perceptibly and decidedly weaker than he was on the 10th of July, when he was nominated with so much hysterical and ominous excitement. He has traversed the country from Lincoln to New York, returned to Nebraska, and started thence on still another stumping tour eastward, meanwhile scattering speeches by the hundred to big and curious crowds upon his way, but the popular sentiment which has been growing along his path has been against him rather than for him.

From no quarter has there come a ray of promise for him. The state elections in Vermont and Maine, both agricultural states, where there are no great cities, as measured by the standard of magnitude reached by so many towns of both the east and the west, have condemned him emphatically, more emphatically than any candidate for the presidency previously put before the people. Even Arkansas gave him no encouragement, for, in the state election Republicans rather than Democrats gained by his candidacy. Even there, so far as we can place any reliance on the returned results of the voting as an indication of the actual popular sentiment, Bryan and repudiation were a heavy weight for the Democracy.

The revolt of hundreds of Democratic papers of the Union against his revolutionary and ruinous scheme, extending steadily during the past two months, includes the great majority of the journals of character, ability, and superior influence in every quarter. Of those nominally supporting his candidacy there are few which do not betray their distaste for the task, or which even attempt reasonable arguments in his behalf. Of strong and sincere respect for him personally, there are almost no evidences even in the Democratic papers of the south committed to the advocacy of his election. Many of them are unable to conceal their contempt for him. None of them shows anything like real confidence in him. In truth, there is nowhere in American journalism any considerable, respectable, or reasonable support of Bryan's candidacy.

Neither is there any such support among Democrats entitled to be described as leaders of the party or conspicuous in public esteem. The great men of the Democracy in all parts of the Union are either openly opposed to Bryan's election, or when they tolerate his candidacy it is simply and admittedly because of its technical regularity. Even among the Populists, for whose conciliation and as a concession to whom he received the Chicago nomination, the references to him are commonly disrespectful. The fusion with them, like political fusion generally, has proved unsatisfactory to both sides. The two tailed ticket provokes ridicule in both camps, and it becomes more and more evident that one or the other appendage must be cut off in order to give it any seriousness whatever.

The degradation of the repudiation canvass has been increased and intensified by the necessity for the repudiation of honest money and patriotic principles and convictions previously declared by Democratic state conventions as a preliminary to the ostensible acceptance and ratification of the Chicago ticket and platform. Of course, so loathsome a proceeding only serves to increase and extend public contempt for those making the recantation, and for the political movement requiring it of them. Bryan electoral tickets put up by such conventions can only be regarded with popular derision. No Democrat of any self respect whose convictions have thus been played with is willing to subject his reputation to the disgrace of running as a Bryan elector. Nothing like this has ever before occurred in our political history. It is an absolute novelty of this extraordinary canvass.

What does all this presage? It seems to indicate that the Bryanite campaign will go to pieces so unmistakably during the coming month that little of it will remain to withstand the assault of the rising popular derision. In its whole course of two months nothing has tended to provoke respect. Nothing in the arguments of the Bryanite advocates, in the character of the men and the newspapers supporting the movement which started off so confidently, or in the tone, spirit and methods in which it is conducted has produced any conviction among serious, intelligent and common sense men that it has in it even the semblance of enduring vitality. It cannot grow, for it has no fructifying germ of life. It is dead at the roots.—N Y. Sun.

Roscoe Conkling on the inflation of currency: "I do not believe that you can legislate up the value of anything any more than I believe you can make generals heroes by legislation. The continental congress tried legislating values up by resort to penalties, but the inexorable laws of trade, as independent as the laws of gravitation, kept them down."

POWDERLY ON FREE SILVER.

Its Advocates, He Says, Have No Claim Upon Workingmen's Votes.

Former General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has come out for McKinley and Hobart and sound money. Mr. Powderly says:

"The silver men have been spreading the doctrine of free coinage actively for many years, and by incessant labor they have succeeded in committing some industrial organization to the advocacy of their theories. With such earnestness have they circulated the story of the 'crime of 1873' that the belief that silver was stealthily and surreptitiously demonitized has gained great headway. The fact is lost sight of that those who have exposed the alleged crime were themselves criminals according to their own theory. They sat in congress when the bill was passed, they took part in the debates, and by their votes aided in the passage of the act. Had the men who discovered the 'crime of 1873' not been owners of silver mines or did they not wish to unload their silver properties on the unwary no one would have heard of the act of 1873."

Speaking of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Powderly said that he never heard of Bryan championing a single labor measure. "He is vouched for by no one," continued Mr. Powderly. "He nominated himself in a speech about crucifying labor upon a cross of gold. His only solution of the difficulty is to break the limbs of labor upon the rack of silver."

Bryan speaks of gold plutocrats, but he does not explain why the gold plutocrat is any worse than the silver one. In Nevada, the home of the agitation for the single silver standard, there are less than 46,000 people. My home, the city of Scranton, has a population of 115,000 inhabitants. Deduct double the population of Nevada from the population of Scranton and you have 23,600 left. Yet Nevada has two senators to shout for silver, while the city of Scranton has not a single representative in the United States senate to boom our coal and iron and steel and to ask the government to double their value.

When?

We're going to have a glory land
In this land by and by,
When Bryan is elected and
The other chap is shy.
The hens with patriotic zeal
Will change their yellow legs,
And every morning they will lay
A batch of silver eggs.
The cows will strike against the rule
That used to suit our mind,
And for the golden butter they
Will give the silver kind.
The trees, that always seem to weep
In gold when autumn grieves,
Will brace themselves at once and go
To shedding silver leaves.
When hunters go to shoot the game
That's filling to the pot,
Discarding all the old time kind,
They'll carry silver shot.
When builders build new houses then,
As how their cash affords,
They'll plank them side and roof and floor
With silver weatherboards.
When housewives get their houses cleaned
With strained and weary backs,
They'll tack their beaten carpets down
With silver carpet tacks.
The railroads, with their usual vim,
Will go to all the sales
Of bullion, and quite soon they'll be
Equipped with silver rails.
Thus will the earth be silvered o'er
And sea and sky and air,
Then will the New Jerusalem
Have silver pavements there:
When Bryan is elected!
Yes, When???

Comments on the Campaign.

We submit that if no nation has ever been able to bring and keep together the bullion and coinage values of the metals when those values differed very little, it is preposterous to assume that any nation could do it today, when those values are so wide apart.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tom Watson's clowning in the west threatens to "bust the circus," and there is to be an attempt on the part of the Popocratic managers to make him ride in the baggage car instead of the band wagon.—New York Commercial.

The Democratic party in Michigan has given up its old name, and is now officially known as "the Republican-Silver-Populist-Democratic party." That comes pretty near to boxing the whole political compass.—Boston Herald.

Kentucky went Republican last year, and the conditions which caused her to do so still exist, with the difference only that the Democrats were stronger then than they are this year.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bryan says the debtor ought to be allowed to choose the kind of money in which to pay his debts. The next step will be to let him choose whether or not he will pay them at all.—St. Louis Star.

Closing Day at Grange Park.

The Grange Picnic at Centre Hall closed Friday evening.

The weather was perfect, the attendance large, and nothing was lacking to make the finale day one fete. The auditorium was crowded at every meeting. The morning was devoted entirely to making farewell visits by the campers, after which every granger on the park called at headquarters to pay his respects and formally say good-bye to Chairman Leonard Rhone. During all this time a band rendered a delightful serenade on the pavillion which was loudly applauded.

A joint debate was held in the auditorium after the close of the regular meeting Thursday night between Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, and ex-Judge Furst, of Bellefonte, on the money question The hall was crowded

At 2.30 p. m. the first meeting of the day was held. State Grange Deputy William M. Benninger, of Dauphin county, delivered an address expressly intended for the grangers, on "How to Make a Grange Thrive and prosper." "When there can be found live granges," said the speaker, "there, in almost every instance, can be found the most prosperous farmers." Another interesting address at the afternoon meeting was that by Mrs. Hutton, of Cumberland county, who spoke on farmer's wives and the grangers. Mrs. Hutton said that the wife of every granger should become a member of the grange and take part in every meeting. This not only brought the farmer and his wife closer together in the farmer's business, but also had a great tendency toward raising the grange to to a higher moral plane than could be accomplished in any other way.

In the evening the closing exercises took place in the auditorium. On the stage were seated all the officers of the County Grange and a few invited friends. Short farewell addresses were delivered by each one of the officers in turn, who thanked the many who had attended and appealed to the grangers to work together during the coming year in doing what they can to increase in membership their several district granges.

United States Senator Stewart, of Nevada, sent a telegram of congratulation on the week's success and his regrets in not being able to be present.

Lied to Save Her Brother.

Catherine Yannutz, of Hazleton, charged with killing Daniel Gelelli last April, was called into court Thursday morning for trial. The story originally told by the woman is that Gelelli, the murdered man, came to her house on the night before the murder and tried to assault her. On being discovered by herself and husband, Gelelli escaped but the next morning came to apologize and she fired five shots at him killing him instantly.

When the prisoner took the stand Thursday afternoon she denied that she did the shooting. She said that her brother killed Gelelli and told the story of herself shooting him to save her brother, who has since left the country. Other evidence proved that the defendant was wholly innocent and she was discharged by proclamation.

—Daniel J. Beck, of Loveville, came to town to-day with his baymare and buggy to take his mother home, the lady having been on a visit to Altoona. Hitched to a post in front of Will Metcalf's store the animal just after noon became entangled in the hitching strap which frightened her and she managed to work herself under the shafts of the buggy and out of the harness, creating quite an excitement for a few minutes. A number of persons quickly ran to the excited animal and with considerable effort managed to quiet her. The harness were lightly broken and the stay straps to the single tree were torn open. Otherwise no damage was done, but the wonder is that the buggy was not badly used up.—Tyrone *Herald*.

—D. F. Rimmey, a milkman from Pleasant Gap, while delivering milk Saturday was unfortunate enough to loose his watch; a silver watch that he has carried for over twelve years. He does not know just the street he may have lost the watch on as his business took him on Allegheny Spring, Linn, Lamb, Howard, High, Bishop, Logan and Water streets. He looked at his watch at half past seven but did not look for it again until he got home, when he found it was gone. He prized the watch as an old keepsake, and will be very thankful to get it again. See his advertisement in another column.

—Paul Gearhart, son of Rev. R. Leighton Gearhart, formerly with the law firm of Orvis Bower and Orvis, as type writer and stenographer, has disolved his relations with that firm, and is now employed with Harry Keller, at Temple Court.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

FOR YOUR PROTECTION we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal passages, Allays inflamation, Heals and protects the membrane from colds, Restores the senses of taste and smell.

IT WILL CURE. A particle is applied directly into the nostrils, is agreeable. 50 cents at druggists or by mail; samples 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

In the A. M. E. Church.

Program of the Thirteenth Endowment day:

MORNING SERVICE, 10.30 A. M.

1. Singing, Doxology.
2. Invocation, by A. C. Piper.
3. Sermon, by Rev. H. A. Grant, pastor. Subject, 'School or college another name for opportunity."
4. Brief explanation of Endowment day, its origin, authority and object; by Rev. Grant.
5. Singing and collection.

2.30, AFTERNOON.

6. Sunday school and class study of the lesson. Review and application of the lesson.
7. Return of Endowment cards.

7.30, EVENING.

8. Singing.
9. Invocation by Miss N. Palmer.
10. Singing.
11. Reading 24th Psalm in concert.
12. Essay, by Miss Maggie Valentine.
13. Essay, by Miss Maud Pennington.
14. Essay, by Miss Ella Snyder.
15. Essay, by Miss Grace Jackson.
16. Oration, by H. Thomas.
17. Singing and collection.

W. H. MILLS, Supt. S. S.

The Day of Atonement.

Perhaps people of other creeds do not generally know what the Hebrew belief in regard to the great Day of Atonement, which has just been celebrated by the people of that faith throughout the country, is:

Their belief is that on the new year the books of life and death are opened before God. Three classes of people are arraigned for judgment. These are the righteous the wicked and the indifferent. To the righteous they say, God awards a happy life and their names are written in the Book of Life. The wicked he condemns and their names are written in the Book of Death. But to the indifferent ones he grants a respite. From New Year's day to the day of atonement ten days intervene, called days of penitence. During these days He holds His judgment in abeyance. If they repent they have their names written in the Book of Life, but if they remain impenitent their names are written in the Book of Death.

Gold Democrats Candidate.

The Jeffersonian State Committee of the National Democratic party with other leading sound money democrats met on Thursday to arrange details of organization throughout the state.

Murray Rush, of Delaware county, named for Congress-men-at-large Benjamin C. Potts, of Media, who resigned the Allentown nomination for the same office. Judson D. Brooks, of Allegheny, nominated Hay Walker, Jr., of Allegheny, to whom he referred as one of the first of the delegates to the Chicago convention to express his disapproval of that ticket. The names of Messrs Potts and Walker were unanimously ordered to be placed on the ticket.

The committee then ratified the filling of these vacancies on the electoral ticket; Eleventh Congressional district, Orlando S. Johnson, Scranton; Twenty-first, John Y. Woods, Greensburg; Twenty-fifth, Thomas Bradford, New Erighton, and Twenty-sixth, William A. Galbreath, Erie.

Chairman Given expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress of the movement in the State.

Set of Mad Constables.

The constable of Clearfield county were the maddest set of men in the county last week when Judge Gordon decided that they were entitled to but 50 cents for serving a warrant, regardless of the number of names thereon, and instead of getting mileage at the rate of 10 cents a mile circular they are to get 10 cents a mile direct. He also decided they were not entitled to any pay for making their quarterly return to court, for which services they heretofore received $1.50. The decision was made under a law passed by the last legislature and has caused a great deal of kicking. Now the constables are obliged to make their returns to court and pay their own expenses. As this law is a general one, and applies to every county in the state. It will also apply to Centre, and may make a lot of officers here just as mad as those Clearfield follows.

Notes From the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

NEW WEEDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Prickly Lettuce (Lactuca scariola), this plant has recently attracted the attention of many farmers and gardeners and seems to be spreading rapidly into regions where it had not formerly been known. It is an European species, recorded as being in America as early as 1868. It is closely related to the common garden lettuce, and resembles it very much when in seed. The leaves are long and narrow, clasping the stem with an auricled base; they are prickly along the margin and midrib on the back. The stem is from 2 to 6 feet high, and the plant in good soil, under a little neglect, may become very troublesome. It is an annual and bears a great quantity of seed; therefore, to control it, it should not be allowed to seed anywhere.

Bracted Plantain (Plantago aristato, this weed was discovered on the College grounds this summer limited to about 2 dozen plants in a small section where bluegrass and clover were sown two years ago. Being reported to Prof. L. H. Dewey, of the Dept. of Agr., at Washington D. C., has replied it was the first notice of this plant in Pennsylvania. It has since been reported from Easton and West Bethlehem, Pa. It belongs to the Mississippi Valley, but in 1894 Prof. Dewey states it appeared in abundance in meadows, pastures and lawns in many localities from Maryland to Illinois. The weed resembles the Buckhorn or Ribgrass (Plantago lanceolata), the most noticeable difference being in the inflorescence, in which the bracts are ¼ to ½ inch long and extend from the spike of flowers at right angles. The leaves also are narrow and grasslike, therefore the plant will usually escape detection until the flowers appear. It is likely to be disseminated in clover seed, and according to its behavior in some places it may become as troublesome as the Ribgrass. When the plants are few they should be pulled by hand and burned.

GEO. T. BUTZ,
Horticulturist.

B. F. Chase Accidently Shot.

B. F. Chase, an attorney of Clearfield, accidently shot himself last Thursday after returning from a hunting expedition. In attempting to remove his gun from the wagon, its contents were discharged, the shot grazing his side and inflicting a painful flesh wound, but no shot lodged in his chest.

A report received from Clearfield stated that the wound was a painful one but that Mr. Chase was improving.

—Thursday during the noon hour one of the motormen had an unpleasant experience with a woman. It was one of the Mill Hall cars. The conductor was running the car while the motorman ate his dinner and gathered the fares. The motorman had collected twenty cents and laid the two dimes on the seat while he continued eating. While his attention was diverted for a few moments he was very much surprised to see that the money had disappeared. He accused one of the theft but she denied it. Upon their arrival at the power house he told the woman that if she did not hand the twenty cents over by the time the car reached Fleming he would have her arrested. This threat frightened the woman and she handed out the money. The motorman however, don't like the idea of being "touched" by a woman.—Lock Haven *Democrat*.

Grape and Bark Bitters for Malaria

Everyone knows the value of the grape, as a luscious and healthy fruit. Aunt Rachael's Malarial Bitters is the ultimate of the Grape Juice; in its properties, mildly diuretic, sudorific and tonic. More than seven-eighths is the pure juice of the grape, simply made bitter by the addition of Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flower Snake Root, &c., and will cure Malaria Fever if used as directed.

—Clevan Dinges of Williamsport, a former Centre Hall boy and son-in-law to our townsman F. P. Green, was nominated by the Prohibition congress of the sixteenth congressional district, as a candidate for congress. Mr Dinges has many friends in this city who will wish him well; and would be glad to help him if they could.

—The new Reformed church, at Centre Hall, will be dedicated in a few week. It is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in this county. Centre Hall, from the number of ministers and beautiful houses of worship, should be an extremely pious and God-fearing community.

Animals at Sea.

Human beings are now the only ones who suffer from sea-sickness by any means. One hears a great deal about the pangs that have filled men and women with woe, but little is said of the menageries brought to England every year, or carried hither and thither in wave-tossed boats. Lions and tigers may be majestic when they have unwavering earth or rock against their paws, but a sea sick cat and these tribes is as miserable as any man ever was, and does not look a bit more kingly than a wet rabbit. Even its roars and growls have a weeping sound in them, quite in keeping with the general appearance of the beast.

A monkey is as pitiful an object when it is sea sick as any other beast so stricken, and its forlorn facial expression is so human like, and the way it clasps its paws across its stomach is so natural, that the man who is not sea sick necessarily sees something to laugh at the misery of the creature.

It takes a dog to be woeful at sea. It has a way of doubling all up, with its tail between its legs and and head hanging down, that shows deep-seated pain. To free itself the dog goes through all sorts of contortions. It will stretch out on the deck, groan and squeal, sometimes rising on its haunches and lifting its head, and howling long and miserably, as some dogs do at the sound of music.

Governor's Party There.

Governor Hastings' party reached Philadelphia on their way home from Antietam on Thursday evening and took quarters at the Walton. The party consisted of Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, Miss Jennie F. Fauble, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crider, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Benjamin J. Heywood and Mrs. A. H. Mylin, of Lancaster.

The Governor, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Lyon, State Treasurer Heywood, Auditor General My'in and Attorney General McCormick, left the party at Washington for Canton, Ohio, where the Governor was engaged to speak on Friday.

Maine's Vote Has No Significance.

George P. Washburn, chairman of the western branch of the Populists' national committee, was interviewed by a reporter of the United Associated Presses on the subject of the Maine election. "The results are just what we expected," said he. "Maine is my native state, and I know the sentiment there. The vote has no more significance than Arkansas' reply to Vermont, except to emphasize how much a burden the Democracy has in its vice presidential candidate." "Do you think Mr. Sewall should withdraw?" "I certainly do, and the state of Maine also says so. I agree with Tom Reed that 'Sewall's star sinks and Watson's rises.

—One woman at least lives who is an undertaker. Miss Anna Flenner, second cousin of Dr. Flenner, of Tyrone, is in the business at Atwood, Illinois. A few years ago her only brother, somewhat younger than herself decided to begin a business career, and it was thought best that his sister Anna should be associated with him. Accordingly they opened a store for the sale of furniture and undertaking goods and Miss Flenner has become a practical embalmer and undertaker.

—This is the time to advertise if you want to catch the fall and winter trade. Don't wait until the heighth of the season before inviting the people to your store.

—A reception was held last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shank of Lock Haven in honor of Frank Sausserman and bride of Bellefonte.

—There was a Republican rally at Mackeyville Friday night, the 18th inst. An address on the issues of the day was delivered by Hon. A. O. Furst of Bellefonte.

—Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., of this city, made a free silver address at Gearhartville Friday evening, beginning at 7.30. The free silver cause has very few better exponents than Mr. Mitchell.

CORRECTED returns from the state where the pine trees give out their perfume are to the effect that something dropped hard and that Sewall was under it when it fell.

"THE Voter's Guide" is a complete pendium of the Pennsylvania elections and election laws, published by William G. Johnson & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., for 25 cents.

IN short, McKinley's wool speech, like his other speeches in this campaign, is warrented to wear well.

"The North Pole made use of at last."

BattleAx PLUG

Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.

THE Chicago platform is without a redeeming feature to commend it to patriotic citizens of any political faith. There is not a single vital attribute of Democracy presented in it, with the single exception of the perfunctory paragraph on equality of tariff taxes. It is a proclamation of organized repudiation, agrarianism and anarchy, and it must summon every intelligent and patriotic citizen, regardless of political affiliations, to most heroic battle against the triumph of a madness that is as deadly in its aim as was the madness of secession in 1860, and without even the poor excuse that secession had for its suicide.

THE prevailing impression is that the number of debtors who have mortgaged their farms and homes is vastly in excess of the number of persons who are interested as creditors in maintaining the existing standard. According to the census of 1890 the total number of real estate mortgages in the United States was 4,777,098, of which 2,303,061 were farm and acre land mortgages, and 2,474,637 town lot mortgages. It is safe to say that the number of farm mortgages at this date does not exceed 2,000,000, and that town lot mortgages will also fall below 2,000,000, owing to the fact that few new loans have been negotiated within the past five years. Manifestly the mortgage debtor class is more than offset by the creditors to savings banks, and constitutes only one-third of the policy-holding creditors of life insurance companies, and one-half of the number of depositing creditors in banks other than savings banks, and only a fraction more than one-third of the bank note holders who are creditors to the banks of issue and the United States of America.

—Queen Elizabeth's maids of honor ate three beefsteaks each for breakfast.

WRITTEN ON A PAIR OF CUFFS.

The True History of Strauss' Famous Waltz, "The Blue Danube."

It was the linen cuff and the quick thought of the woman who wore it that gave us one of the prettiest of the tuneful Strauss waltzes. Johann Strauss and his wife were one day enjoying a stroll in the park at Schonau, when suddenly the composer exclaimed: "My dear, I have a waltz in my head; quick, give me a scrap of paper or an old envelope. I must write it down before I forget it." Alas! After much rummaging of pockets it was found that neither of them had a letter about them—not even a tradesman's bill.

Strauss' music is considered light, but it weighed as heavy as lead on his brain until he could transfer it to paper. His despair was pathetic. At last a happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She held out a snowy cuff.

The composer clutched it eagerly, and in two minutes that cuff was manuscript. It's mate followed; still the inspiration was incomplete. Strauss was frantic, and was about to make a wild dash for home with the third part of his waltz ringing uncertainly in his head—his own linen was limp colored calico—when suddenly his frau bethought herself of her collar, and in an instant the remaining bars of "The Blue Danube" decorated its surface.—*London Mail*.

—You should not fail to read the REPUBLICAN during the campaign.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S

WILL CURE CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, SUNBURN, CHAFINGS, INSECT BITES, ALL PAIN, AND INFLAMMATIONS

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY, BUFF WRAPPERS, SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTRACT

USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts.

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

SAPOLIO

IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

ON TO PITTSBURG.

A Probability That The Beech Creek Will Be Extended to That City.

There is great probability that the Beech Creek railroad, owned by the Vanderbilts and controlled by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, and of which system the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania at Bellefonte is a part, will extend its lines through to Pittsburg within the next year. The Pennsylvania Railroad company and the Vanderbilts had an agreement by which the latter agreed to remain out of the Smoky city, but it has fallen through or terminated. In 1893 Chief Engineer McIntyre, of the Beech Creek railroad, with an engineer corps, surveyed a proposed railroad line between Kerrmoor and through Cambria, Indiana and Westmoreland counties to Pittsburg. The survey ended in early winter and the plans had been drawn up and the proposed new route was found to be the shortest and most direct by over 100 miles between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. This action on the part of the Vanderbilts caused the Pennsylvania railroad to resort to its usual tactics in such cases, and a stay was secured.

The Beech Creek railroad has extended its lines to Mahaffey, which is only 100 miles from Pittsburg on the proposed line to that city. During the past summer and this autumn the Beech Creek engineer corps, under Chief Engineer McIntyre, have been laying out 18 miles of railroad in Cambria county to connect with the main line at Patton. This new line extends toward the Indiana county line in the direction of Pittsburg and taps some of the richest coal lands in the bituminous region. The line will be built this fall and next spring, and is the first well defined move of the Vanderbilt system on Pittsburg.

This connection with Pittsburg will be a great advantage to Bellefonte and Centre county, giving us a competing line to that Western metropolis and the great west beyond, thereby greatly increasing the passenger and freight traffic on the Central R. R. of Penna., making it a still more important feeder to the system of which it is a part. With these advantages Bellefonte should become a large manufacturing city having, as it then will, about all the advantages railroad competition can give, together with the great natural resources which have always existed

It seems to us that there is only one drawback to future speedy growth in this direction, in the fact that we are not a people educated and trained to the mechanic arts; too many of our brightest men follow politics, note shaving and speculation, as affording an easy road to affluence, and when they fail in the last two they fall back on the first. There are probably one hundred Centre county men holding government positions, and fifty, at least, of these from the town of Bellefonte We know many, now old men, who have fed at the public crib all their lives; smart, bright fellows they are and were, but now are fit for nothing but the occupation which influential friends assist them in holding. Many of them might have been of great value to the town and county had they been educated to some manufacturing business. Then, also, for a city so small, we have a large number of very wealthy men, who have inherited fortunes and no knowledge, inclination or interest that leads them to the pursuits of a manufacturer's life. It would seem then that the future hope of Bellefonte lies in the infusion of new blood, of men trained to the useful avocations of honest mechanical industry, who will see the great natural advantages we are blessed with, and seize them to turn out wealth that shall bless and not blight; that shall feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and at the same time bless its creator. They tell us capital and labor should go hand in hand, and so they should; but it is only capital that creates industry that blesses mankind. It is only capital used in industrial pursuits that goes hand in hand with labor. Capital engaged only in note shaving and speculation, while of some use, spreads more of a curse than a blessing in its path. It is pronductive and it blights; it wants nor seeks any contact with the grimmy hand of toil. These two classes, then, are an obstacle to the future glory and prosperity of our mountain city, surrounded as we are with all the natural blessings our Creator could shower upon us.

Under Weyler's Rule.

Havana, Sept. 17.—The number of arrests here is increasing every day especially among rich and prominent people. When the police go to arrest persons suspected of sympathy with the revolution, they carry forged papers implicating the persons. On the trial these papers are brought out as having been found in the the house or on the person of the prisoner A building is being prepared to be used as a prison for women. Up to the present all women who have been arrested on suspicion of assisting the rebellion have been cast into cells where disorderly women are detained. Nearly all members of the high court are now in prison, and most of the leading physicians are either in jail or have left the country. Wealthy persons can obtain their release by paying a large sum of money.

The deaths at the military hospitals are increasing every day. The bodies of soldiers and civilians are thrown together into the coffins, taken to the cemetery at night and thrown into a ditch. A thin layer of dirt is spread over the bodies and the ditch is left open for the next load. Most ditches have two layers of bodies, but some have three. From 20 to 25 bodies are in a layer. The bodies are taken just as they come from the beds. Many of them have no clothing when they are taken from the hospitals and no shroud is wrapped around them. The officials here say that the Spanish ministry has lost all faith in Weyler, and that by November next he will be so discredited by all classes, civil and military, that he will have to leave the island. They say that is the reason the government is now giving him everything he asks.

Horned By a Buck.

George Zettle an old gentleman of 81 years who lives between Dales Summit and Peru, went out last Wednesday to salt the cattle, as soon as he got over the fence he was attacked by a horned buck; in a vicious manner, knocked down and badly hurt; to save himself from fatal injury he grabbed the animal around the neck and beat his head with a stone; finally succeeding in quieting him, so he could escape. Mr. Zettle, is considerably bruised and is in bed, unable to get up. It is not thought however, that his condition is serious. Mr. Zettle is father in-law to Wm. Musser of this city, who is in the employ of Col Reynolds.

Better Than $100 Reward.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit, Full size 50c.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City.

I suffered from Catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results. —Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

—Rev. B. H. Hart, of Jersey Shore, has been engaged by the local lodge of Odd Fellows to deliver his popular lecture "The Good Samaritan," in Odd Fellows Hall, Philipsburg, on Oct. 11. It will be an illustrated lecture free to everybody, and will set forth the principles of the order of Odd Fellows. The lecture is said to be very interesting, and those who hear it may be assured of a rare treat.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

—The button craze has tackled the American people. Nine tenths of the men and boys now wear buttons bearing peculiary worded inscriptions, portraits or hieroglyphics. The presidential campaign brought on the craze and it is now as unusual to see a person without a button of some kind as it was to see a person with one some months ago Some of the inscriptions are more suggestive than elegant.

—Mr. John Musser, of Buffalo Run, an old gentleman over 70 year sold, is seriously ill.

—Will G. Hoffer, of Lincoln, Kansas, came very near being nominated for Congress the other day. He was ahead on the first ballot when he withdrew. Will was a former Centre county boy and learned his trade in the REPUBLICAN office He is a brother-in-law of Capt. A. C. Mingle.

—James Wilson an employe at A. G. Morris' Lime kiln, along the pike, leading to Milesburg, while unloading stone during the shower Thursday afternoon, was badly shocked by a bolt of lightning which struck the kiln. He was picked up unconscious. His companions worked over him for nearly an hour, in an endeavor to restore him and finally took him to his home near the toll gate. He did not fully regain consciousness, until in the evening. He will recover.

Weyler Resolves.

Gen. Weyler has resolved to take the head of his army, and set himself to the task of crushing the Cuban insurrection. If he has fully made up his mind to do this it is a good thing for Cuba. Weyler is not a great deal of a general. He is the sort of a soldier that paralels the sportsmen who traps his game and then, to enjoy the sensations that thrill the bosom of the hunter, stands back and batters its brains out with a club. As far as his soldiery goes, Weyler has showd himself nothing more than an effective butcher when the victims are supplied.

If he goes to the front and really makes war upon the insurgents, he will introduce into the Cuban struggle an element that has so far his campaign of destruction has been a stranger to—an element of fairness and courage on his own part If Weyler goes into the field it will be a merciful change from the inhuman policy that has prevailed in Cuba, for it will give him the opportunity to chastise the revolutionists and end the war, to give to them the chance to wipe him and his cruel practices off the face of the island. Either course is preferable to the inhuman atrocities that have been committed continually under the name of putting down insurrection.

The methods of the Cubans are not much to commend. Yet the nations are not so horrible in their barbarism as the commander who represents a power supposed to be a civilized nation. The prospects are that if Weyler goes forth in legitimate manner and permits the Cubans to have a good chance at him, he will save the rest of Christendom the job, sooner or later, of putting an end to the brutal and inhuman practices that pass in Cuba for war.

Spain's Butcher to Take Active Charge of the Army.

New York, Sept. 17.—It is firmly believed here that Gen. Weyler has received orders to take personal charge of the Spanish army in the field and is expected to end the war as quickly as possible without regard to any of the rules of modern warfare. There are also reports from Havana giving detailed information regarding the way Weyler treats suspects, Cuban and American alike, which has caused great indignation in this city. These reports are well authenticated. In the Cabanas prison, which is situated just across the bay from Havana, thousands of suspects are hidden together like animals in narrow cells, with neither bed nor board upon which to sleep. They subsist upon black bread and dirty water, and are compelled to stand for hours in filth, which is only removed certain days in the week. Many of these prisoners do not know what they are charged with, and others have simply been thrown into these dungeons because they are known to be in a distant way related to some leaders in the surgent army Among the prisoners in the Cabana prison are the unfortunate members of the Competitor crew, who have now waited several months for their trial and do not yet know whether or not they will be accorded a trial. They are treated just like the others, and not having the native Cuban faculty of putting up with anything in the hope of better days the wonder is that they have escaped disease or the seeds of disease beyond cure. The hope which springs eternal in the human breast has thus far kept them up, but whether it will continue to be their mainstay until the United States compels some action on the part of the Spanish authorities is a matter of conjecture.

The leading Cubans in New York say the half has never been told about Weyler's dungeons, as no man or woman now in full sympathy with Weyler and his diabolical methods can get within half a mile of the gates of the worst ones. Such places as have been visited by America visitors in Havana and American newspapers correspondents are of the best class, and if these shock the sensibilities of the American people, what would they do if a glimpse be had of the others?

Hill Shows His Hand.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—The New York Democratic convention to-day nominated for governor John Boyd Thatcher, of Albany; for lieutenant governor, Judge Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown; for judge of the Court of Appeals, Robert C. Titus.

The convention completed its work in one short session, which was not altogether harmonious, but which resulted in a victory for the regular organization and the selection of a candidate for Governor who was repeatedly denounced as a gold bug and an enemy to all that the Chicago platform stands for. Senator Hill and his lieutenants never lost control of the convention, though several attempts were made to stampede the delegates to Sulzer. The machine rolled over all opposition, and though strong protests against naming a gold man on a silver platform were made, the program mapped out by the conference at Wolfert's Roost went through without a serious hitch. The naming of conservative men instead of extreme silverites will, it is believed, prevent the placing of a second Democratic ticket in the field by the National Democracy when their convention is held in Brooklyn on September 24. If this result is reached the threatened split of the Democratic party in this state is averted.

—If your grocer or the tobacco store you deal at does not keep Brown Bear, you can get them at E. Brown's store.

Tunnelling to Catch a Thief.

Harry Laraway, porter at the Union station in Detroit, Mich., was caught last Tuesday night in the act of robbing United States mail pouches. He was placed under arrest. For months there has been a leak in the postal service between this country and Canada which the detectives were unable to find. Suspicion, however, pointed to Laraway, and after much difficulty the crimes were traced to him.

Inspector Stuart said that Laraway's thefts had extended over a period of fifteen months, and there was no telling how many letters he had stolen. Tuesday night he took 43. Complaints have been coming in for several months from Canadian correspondents of Chicago banks. Extra precautions were taken in the matter of sealing pouches, and men were concealed in the cars, but nothing wrong was discovered. Then it was found that sacks had been cut open and resewed with soiled thread.

Men were detailed to follow the vans on bicycles, others rode on the roofs of baggage cars and watched the clerks, and it was at last decided that the work was done in a little brick building in the Union station at Detroit, where the mail is transferred. Laraway, a Canadian, worked there at night, but could not be watched, as there was only one door and no window. A special compartment was built adjoining, but proved impracticable. At last a tunnel under the building was made, and the dispatch announcing the capture of Laraway in the very act of cutting open a sack proves how successful this plan was.

MAINE to Bryan—"You cannot press down the crown of dishonesty and repudiation upon the brow of labor."

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN.						READ UP.		
No. 1	No. 3	No. 1				No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Lv.	Ar.		a.m	p.m.	p.m
¶7 50	3 45	¶7 20	Bellefonte			10 10	6 10	10 04
7 44	3 57	7 44	Nigh			9 56	5 57	9 49
7 50	4 03	7 41	Zion			9 50	5 51	9 43
7 55	4 08	7 46	Hecla Park			9 45	5 46	9 38
7 57	4 10	7 48	Dunkles			9 43	5 44	9[illegible]
8 01	4 14	7 52	Hublersburg			9 39	5 40	9 32
8 05	4 18	7 56	Snydertown			9 35	5 37	9 28
8 07	4 20	7 58	Nittany			9 33	5 35	9 25
8 09	4 22	8 00	Huston			9 31	5 33	9 23
8 11	4 24	8 02	Lamar			9 29	5 31	9 21
8 13	4 26	8 04	Clintondale			9 26	5 29	9 19
8 19	4 31	8 09	Krider's S'n'g			9 21	5 24	9 14
¶8 25	4 37	8 16	Mackeyville			9 15	5 18	9 08
8 32	4 43	8 23	Cedar Springs			9 09	5 12	9 01
8 34	4 45	8 25	Salona			9 07	5 11	8 59
8 40	4 50	8 30	Mill Hall			¶9 01	¶ 5 05	¶8 53
p.m	p.m.	a.m.	Ar.	Lv.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
		9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
¶9 24		9 55	Arr	WM'PORT	Lve	4 00		¶7 25
¶10 20		¶11 30	Lve		Arr	2 40		¶6 15
5 08		7 10		PHILA		¶8 35		¶11 30
				Atlantic City				
6 45				NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)		¶4 20		
7 25		¶9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila)				¶7 30
p. m.		a. m.		Ar.	Lv.	a. m		p. m.

¶Daily. † Week Days. $ 6 00 p. m. Sunday 2 10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11.50 P. m and west-bound from Philadelphia at 11 50 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

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Find a good resting place in our waiting rooms—a place to read write, meet friends, attend to toilet needs, and if they desire, a place to

Buy First-Class Dry Goods

at prices usually asked for inferior grades—

Investigation will test—

The Goods will prove—

See three specials—consider width as well as quality, style and price—

42 in All Wool Black and white Plaids and line stripes, 30c yd.

50 in All Wool plain and mixed cloths, all new colorings, 35c yd.

40 in All Wool Check Suiting, broken check style in semi rough effect, four different colorings, 50c. yd.

Come or write for samples and New Catalogue, 1896-'97 season.

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PITTSBURG.

Lafayette College
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Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT JUNE 19TH.
Fall Term begins Sept. 15th.
FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS THE REGISTRAR.

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For the whole family
Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Clear Complexion, Perfect Health in
Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC
CURE CONSTIPATION
NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN.
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Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and booklet free.
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Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.
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Sound Money, National Honor, Home Prosperity

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The Leading National Republican Family Newspaper.

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Eagles Mere Railroad.
JUNE 15, 1896.

NORTHWARD					SOUTHWARD				
Eagles Mere Express.	Eagles Mere Flyer.	Eagles Mere Mail	Chautauqua Express	Stations	New York Express	Williamsport Accom'on	Philadelphia Flyer	Night Line
A.M	A.M	A.M	P.M	LV.	P.M	P.M	P.M	A.M
910				N.Y.Lby.St.	500			950
1005	835		1150	Phila	508		1012	710
1155	1008			Reading	310		¶20	500
117	1113			Tamaqua	149		500	310
208	1147			Mah. City	124		537	247
319	1250	805		Shamokin	¶214		327	135
351	121	840		Sunbury	1188		4 2	1252
409	135	9 4		Milton	1125		457	1236
413	138	901	A.M	Lewisburg	1122		5	1235
430		1029	742	Will'msport	1011	240	32	1039
510	225	104	805	Halls	948	200	345	1010
525	237	1100	820	Hughesville	934	144	331	955
541	248	115	834	Chamouni	920	130	318	941
612	3.0	1146	910	Sonestown	854	100	250	910
616	325	1153	9 5	Windeck	845	1055		
631	341	1209	93	Geyelin P'k	829	1039	225	8 29
639	349	1217	939	Keewahdin	821	1 31	218	821
650	400	1228	950	Shanerburg	810	020	208	
				Castle Rock	806	1016	205	
700	410	1238	000	Eagl's Mere	800	1010	200	803
P.M	P.M	A.M		AR.	LV.	A.M	P.M	P.M

P.M	A.M	LV.	AR.	A.M	P.M
415	1010	Eagl's Mere		1400	410
511	1146	Sonestown		854	250
626	1253	Satterfield		75'	145
735	330	Towanda		645	1030
810	412	Sayre		610	1000
	570	Ithaca			830
	640	Geneva			700
	820	Wil's Barre			540
	P.M	AR.	LV.		A.M

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New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee.
Condensed Time-Table.

Read Up.				Read Down
Exp. No.37	Mail. No.33			Exp. No.36	Mail. No.36
p.m	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.
	1 55	Arr	PATTON Lve		12 30
	1 34		Westover		3 52
9 25	1 10	Ar.	MAHAFFEY Lv.	† 5 00	4 15
9 06	12 55	Lv.	Kerrmoor Ar	5 25	4 42
8 50	12 25		GAZZAM	5 35	4 52
8 43	12 18	Ar.	Kerrmoor Lv.	5 41	4 58
8 38	12 13		New Millport	5 46	5 03
8 32	12 07		Olanta	5 52	5 09
8 25	12 00		Mitchells	5 58	5 15
8 05	11 40	Lv	Clearfield Junc	Arr 6 15	5 34
7 55	11 31		CLEARFIELD	6 25	{ 5 45 / { 6 10
7 45	11 21	Arr	Clearfield Junc	Lv 6 35	6 19
7 37	11 12		Woodland	6 45	6 29
7 31	11 5		Bigler	6 52	6 34
7 23	10 58		Wallaceton	6 57	6 40
7 15	10 50		Morrisdale Mines	7 06	6 48
7 07	10 41	Lv	Munson	Ar 7 15	6 57
6 35	10 16	Lv	PHILIPSBURG	{ Ar. 7 40	7 27
7 27	11 01	Ar		{ Lv. 6 55	6 35
7 05	10 36	Ar	Munson	Lv 7 15	7
7 00	10 32		Winburne	7 22	703
6 40	10 12		PEALE	7 42	7 25
6 29	9 50		Gillint wn	7 57	7 44
6 13	9 43		SNOW SHOE	8 04	7 52
5 58	8 48		BEECH CREEK	8 48	8 42
5 05	8 33		Mill Hall	9 01	8 58
4 58	8 25		LOCK HAVEN	9 07	8 58
4 47	8 15		Youngdale	9 16	9 07
4 35	8 00		JERSEY SHORE Junc.	9 29	9 18
4 30	7 55		JERSEY SHORE	9 30	9 20
¶4 00	¶7 25	LV	WILLIAMSPORT	AT 10 05	9 55
p.m.	a.m			a.m.	p.m.
p.m.	a.m.	(PHILA. & READING R.R.)		a.m.	p.m.
†2 40	¶6 55	AT	WILLIAMSPORT	Lv ¶10 20	¶11 30
¶8 35	¶11 30	LV	PHILADELPHIA	AT 5 08	7 10
¶4 30		LV	NEW YORK via Tamq.	AT 6 00	
$7 30		LV	NEW YORK via Phila.	AT 7 25	¶9 20
a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	a.m.

¶ Daily. † Week-days. $ 6 00 p.m. Sunday. ‡ 10 55 a.m. Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.—At WILLIAMSPORT with Philadelphia & Reading R. R. At JERSEY SHORE Junc. with Fall Brook Railway. At MILL HALL with Central R.R. of Pa. At PHILIPSBURG with Pennsylvania Railroad. At CLEARFIELD with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. At MAHAFFEY and PATTON with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At MAHAFFEY with Pegas sus Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad.

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FOR THIN PEOPLE
Are You Thin?

Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every form of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing no arsenic, and absolutely harmless.

Price, prepaid, $1 per box, 6 for $5.
Pamphlet, "HOW TO GET FAT," free.
The Thinacura Co., 849 Broadway, New York.

Duff's is the best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a broad winning education. For circulars address
P. DUFF & SONS. PITTSBURG, PA.

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The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum.

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

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Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The National Ticket.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
GARRETT A. HOBART,
Of New Jersey.

State Ticket.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE
GALUSHA A. GROW.
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COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD.
Of Clearfield County.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
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G. W. FISHER.
FOR COMMISSIONERS.
M. F. RIDDLE.
T. W. FISHER.
FOR AUDITOR.
G. G. FINK.
J. D. WAGNER.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYER
JESSE CLEAVER.
FOR CORONER
DR. M. J. LOCKE.

McKINLEY and Hobart stand for sound money and business prosperity. We cannot have the latter without good money, money is worth its face value everywhere.

—Secretary of the Interior, Francis, in a telegram to Chairman Bynum, says that no patriot ever enlisted in a nobler cause than that which Palmer and Buckner have consented to lead.

EVERY Republican in Centre county should work from now until election day for the success of the Republican ticket in nation, state and county.

—Hon. S. R. Peale, of Lock Haven, will take a second trip to Cuba. He expects to start some time in December. Mr. Peale has many friends in Centre county, who will wish him a successful trip and a safe return home.

ABRAM V. MILLER is well and favorably known in every district in Centre county. The voters will make no mistake in making him the next sheriff of the county. He will make one of the best officers we have ever had. This is so well known that his election is assured.

Kate Field's Effects.

Honolulu, Sep., 15, per. Steamer Doris, Sep. 22.—Kate Field's effects will be shipped to San Francisco by the next steamer. A check has been received from H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Times-Herald, to pay all expenses connected with the funeral and the transportation of her effects. Mr. Kohlsaat says four different places have been designated as Miss Field's last resting place, and, until something definite is learned as to her wishes, the remains will be retained at the Honolulu receiving vault. Princess Kaiulani has accepted the appropriation made her by the last legislature and has given a written promise to follow the suggestions of the Dole government.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C. Sept. 21st, 1896

The better the news the harder we'll work, is the motto which governs republican headquarters, and it is being lived up to. The silver men are on the retreat in every state in which the Republican National and Congressional committees have made a real fight for McKinley and honest money but as yet the retreat is orderly. By redoubling their efforts, the republican managers believe they can make it a complete rout on the 3rd of November—so complete that the free coinage of silver by this country alone will never again be made a National issue; and nothing else will satisfy them. They are working with all the vim and energy they could put into the campaign if the chances for republican victory were doubtful instead of the victory being assured as it is. This pleases all the visiting republicans, as it enables them to go home and tell their friends that there is no danger from over-confidence on the part of the men who are managing the campaign.

Chairman Babcock, of the Congressional committee, is now giving special attention to the Congressional districts, and by the middle of October he will know about what the size of the republican majority in the next House will be. Two years ago when Mr. Babcock gave out his figures, they were hooted at by the Democrats and many Republicans were disposed to smile at them, but when the returns came in, it was seen that they were based upon direct information from every Congressional district. Mr. Babcock is proud, as he has every right to be, of his record as Chairman of the Congressional committee. He doesn't believe in the wisdom of making big claims based on nothing but hope, as the popocrats are now doing. He thinks it possible always to obtain information as to how at least 90 per cent. of the districts will go, several weeks in advance of the election, and he wants the public to take his figures as careful estimate and not as a mere bluff or effect.

The using of the official organ of the Knights of Labor as a campaign document, by the Bryanite managers has been quickly by ugly charges against prominent officials of the K. of L. These charges are made by responsible parties and allege that drafts have been drawn on Mr. J. L. Norris, Assistant Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, in favor of Master Workman Soverign and Gen. Secretary-Treasurer Hayes who are in immediate charge of the Journal of the K. of L., published at Washington, and that similar drafts have been drawn in favor of officials of the K. of L. at Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Paul, and paid through a Washington Bank. The stir created by these charges is by no means confined to the members of the K. of L who do not approve of the selling of the influence of the organization to Bryan, but extends to all who are opposed to bribery as a political agent, and may result in a rumpus of large dimensions in the K. of L.

About the most notable thing connected with the appearance of Mr. Bryan in Washington, Saturday night, and his speech upon that occasion, was his gall in making the farewell address of George Washington the basis of his speech which endorsed the Chicago platform. "Even the heavens weep," said a gentleman present when the rain storm put a sudden stop to Bryan's speech Washington said: "In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views." Designing Dr. Bryan is seeking the Presidency through arraigning class against class and section against section. Again, Washington said: 'As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit.' Mr. Bryan's principal business is the advocacy of a depreciated currency, which will injure both private and public credit.

There have been some more or less amusing stories in connection with Mr. Bryan's coming to Washington to make a speech. In the first place there was no end of trouble in getting a place for him to speak; then there was no more trouble about the distribution of tickets for seats and about music—the local committee seemed to fear that some unauthorized might get into the baseball park, in which the speaking took place, and which, by the way was paid for by two saloon keepers whose places are opposite the main entrance, and play some pieces of music that would give Mr. Bryan the razzle dazzle right before the crowd. There was a crowd, just as there would have been at any other free show, and the proprietors of the bar room who paid for the park made a good speculation, even if the crowd was not up to expectations in size.

It is very easy for a young lady to have herself talked about, but it is not easy to silence the tongue of scandal after it has been set going by imprudent actions. The only right way is for a young lady to avoid even the appearance of evil; to conduct herself on the street and everywhere in a modest and proper manner; in fact, to act like and be at all times and in all places a true lady. We have often seen young ladies of our town so conducting themselves as to invite criticism. Did they stop to consider the possible consequences of such imprudence: how their whole life might be blighted by one imprudent act, their character assailed, their prospect for a favorable marriage blighted, their hope and chance of standing the social equals of the best of women forever lost. What a fearful price to pay for just one little thoughtless act of imprudence! There is nothing on earth a man honors and respects more than a pure, virtuous, honest woman; wealth, position, any any other attraction, can make up for that, and that character every woman can make for herself by a prudent, careful, honest method and conduct of life.

Almost a Fire.

Sunday afternoon about two o'clock smoke was discovered issuing from the fruit, confectionery and tobacco store of Harry Jenkins in the Brockerhoff House, by the porter of the hotel. He told Al. Garman, who looked over the transom and found the store was full of smoke. Mr. Jenkins was sent for, but was away from home. His father-in-law, Mr. Abram Lukenbach was then hunted up but could not get in the store. The bars across the transom, were removed and James McCafferty got through and opened the door. It was nearly half an hour before they could find out what caused the smoke, at last it was found to be some tissue paper decorations in the back part of the show window; which had burned off, but had not yet ignited the wood. This was a narrow escape from a big Sunday blaze, which would have been a serious loss to the town, as the Brockerhoff House, is one of the finest structures we have.

Changeable Weather.

Changeable weather brings to mind '77,' Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Colds and Grip. For sale by druggists 25c.

—Workmen are at work on a foundation, to an addition to the home of Rev. R. Crittenden, on East Linn St. They will put up a new ell, two story high, with kitchen and pantry on first floor and bed room and bath room above. It will be a nice improvement to the property.

—The Philipsburg Journal has this to say about our townsman, Ira C. Mitchell, who delivered an address in that city last Monday evening. The Journal says:

Mr. Mitchell is without an exception one of the most forcible and eloquent speakers that has yet spoke in Philipsburg in favor of the white metal. The club room was jammed from the beginning to the close of his speech, which was about two hours in length.

—The campaign has given the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN'S circulation an impetus which must be of additional value to the business houses patronizing its columns. And it is as certain as anything can be in the ordinary course of events that the subscriptions will continue to increase as election day draws nearer and the contest becomes more and more intense all over the country.

At a Glance

anyone can see the difference between the twin-bar of clear, pure

Sunlight Soap

and other laundry soaps, but you'll know the difference when you use it because it cleanses with

Less Labor
Greater Comfort

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N.Y.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20.—By making an official statement late to-night of his position upon the financial question and by declaring in that statement that he is unalterably for gold, John Boyd Thacher, Democratic nominee for governor, creates one of the most curious situations ever known in politics in this State.

The statement was issued after a long conference with Senator Hill, Elliot G. Danforth, who was at Mr. Hill's house; D. Cady Herrick, the Democratic leader in this county. It was addressed to the chairman of the State Committee. It is believed that this course is approved by Senator Hill, William F. Sheehan and others not in attendance at the State convention, and is intended to try and fend off any nomination of a second Democratic ticket at Brooklyn and force a fight at the polls upon State issues, leaving the national ticket entirely out of the question.

HIS LETTER.

Mr. Thatcher declares that he is against free silver, but will vote for Bryan and Sewall for regularity and fight the campaign on State issues only.

The letter says:

"I cannot ask for the confidence and support of the people of the State without frankly declaring my position upon the financial issue now agitating the public. I stand to-day where I stood in the month of June, in the presence of the convention of the State Democracy. I have not changed an iota in my belief nor deviated a step in my course. The commercial honor of this country is pledged to the world, and the world knows that the nation will maintain its honor.

WILL VOTE FOR BRYAN.

When the financial burden is properly disposed of, the people will still employ the Democratic party to support their purposes and to carry them into effect. When they do thus employe that party, I for one do not want it to be shattered, but to be strong and efficient. Therefore, I shall cast my vote for William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates in due and regular form chosen by a majority of that convention.

I regret that I cannot be in full accord on the question of finance with the sentiment of the late convention, but if my position seems inharmonious with the usual attitude of a candidate towards his party it should be remembered that the conditions are also unusual.

In nominating me I must assume that the convention was not unaware of my financial views as expressed in my public utterance, and that was induced to accord me that distinguished honor in view of the fact that under the constitution a Governor of this State has no official connection whatever with matters pertaining to the national currency.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discover of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it *To-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Note of Warning.

Indigestion produces inflamation and ulceration of the stomach, and these are the exciting cause of so many deaths from cancer of the stomach. South American Nervine is the most momentous cure for stomach troubles the world ever saw. There is no case of indigestion and stomach weakness which it will not cure. A sound stomach is never affected by cancerous growths. Save yourself by using this renowned cure which never disappoints. Sold by F. P. Green druggist, Bellefonte, Pa. 29-1y.

—The first snow of the season fell in Williamsport on Tuesday night at half past eleven. The mercury stood at forty two degrees above zero.

MESSRS. T. W. FISHER and M. F. RIDDLE will make good County Commissioners and will conduct the affairs of the county in a business-like manner. Vote for both of them and thus advance your own and the county's interests.

Queer Tramp Community.

Smith N. Allen, manager of the North Adams Mission lodging house, has just concluded a month's stay at Waterville, N. Y., says the Springfield Republican, and is delighted with the result of an experiment in handling the tramp element that was tried there at his suggestion and under his supervision. Waterville is in the centre of the hop district and when the hop season comes round the place is overrun with tramps. They come under the guise of men looking for work and live on the generosity of the people of the town and camp out for lodgings. Mr. Allen has done gospel work among the hop pickers and he seriously considered a plan for selecting the tramp from among the willing worker and making the tramp earn what he ate. Last year when in that section he suggested that a stone-breaking industry be established under the auspices of some religious or charitable body, feeling confident that to offer work to all men in that industry would soon separate the tramp from the man desirous to pick in the hop fields, and, provided the residents would co operate to the extent of refusing aid to every applicant, that the tramp could be made to pay for his living or seek other fields.

The suggestion was thought worthy of being acted upon, and the Young Men's Christian Association assumed the responsibility, choosing a committee of prominent men and women as sponsers for the plan. A spot on the edge of the woods outside of Waterville was chosen as the place to make the experiment, and a large tent was secured from the fair association. Mr. Allen volunteered his services for the month of his vacation, and was placed in charge. Everybody sent the men who applied for food to the tramp camp. There they were set to work in the early days fitting up the camp. The first thing done was to dig a large pond for bathing purposes and to fence it around with brush. Then cooks, tailors, barbers, wood choppers, waiters and other special workers were chosen. Those who could be said to be skilled were exempt from the stone breaking if there was reason for application of their skill in the colony.

The colony organized with Mr. Allen in absolute authority, there being no appeal from his edict. Every man applying for food was sent to the fields to pick up the cobblestones and gather them into heaps to be broken. Thirteen days passed before hammers arrived, and all that time was spent in collecting. When the hammers came a division of labor was made and supply in gathering was kept equal to the demand in breaking. Camp was opened August 4th and closed the 26th. As has been stated, thirteen of these days there were no hammers, but at the closing of the camp there were 400 tons of broken stone to show for the work. The stone is needed at Waterville for road making purposes, and is valued at $1.15 a ton. The cost of running the camp, no money being paid for the services of any one connected with it, was $375. There were 716 men and 64 boys under 14 years of age taken care of. The Young Men's Christian Association did a great work in inducing the boys to return home, or placing them, if they had no home, where they would be able to earn an honest living. It took care of the sick. Secretary Killmer, in one instance, gave the patient quarters in his own home. Life in the camp was comical and picturesque. The quaint nicknames, the stories of the men and their jolly but always good behavior at work or in leisure time furnished the humor for the camp. The thing was picturesque as a whole, the tent in the beautiful woods, the primitive accommodations and the many specimens of humanity making up this quality. Not the least picturesque element was the joining in song of these outcasts of society, blending the popular into the sacred, and the service ending in prayer before the stone-breaking waifs wrapped themselves in their hopsacking to sleep under their corner of the altruists' tent.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Foul breath is a discourager of affection. There are more reasons than one for this. Foul breath is always an indication of poor health—bad digestion. To bad digestion is traceable almost all human ills. It is the starting point of many very serious maladies. Upon the healthy action of the digestive organs, the blood depends for its richness and purity. If digestion stops, poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood—there is no place else for it to go. Before this, the fermented, putrid matter has indicated its presence by making the breath foul, the complexion sallow and muddy, the eyes dull and the head heavy. By and by, the germ infected poisonous matter in the blood causes weakness or inflammation in some part of the body. Then comes rheumatism, scrofula, consumption, liver complaint, kidney trouble and a half a hundred other ills.

The bad breath is a danger signal. Look out for it! If you have it, or any other symptom of indigestion, take a bottle or two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will straighten out the trouble, make your blood pure and healthy and full of nutriment for the tissues. It is a strong statement, but a true one that the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if it is taken in the early stages. It will relieve even the most obstinate cases of long standing.

Send this notice and six cents to cover postage and you will receive from the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., a large book of 160 pages, telling all about the "Golden Medical Discovery" and containing portraits, testimonials and addresses of hundreds of those cured by it.

Buried Him Alive.

Toledo, O., Sept 20—The whitecaps have created another sensation in this country by whipping a man named Huntsman, who lives at Holland station, ten miles from here, and burying him alive The story has only just leaked out, although the outrage, according to the police, was comitted on September 9. The Huntsmans, under threats, were afraid to communicate to the authorities the story, but neighbors learned of the facts and informed the police to-day. The facts as reported to the police, are that two of the Huntsman children coming from the post-office were picked up on the road by two men in a buggy and accused them of stealing a pocketbook containing $80. The next night a party of men came to Huntsman house, and after calling Huntsman out of bed, seized and dragged him outside and beat and abused him in a frightful manner. Then they carried him to a grave and putting him in it, covered him with earth. After awhile they dug him up a second time and again lashed him and then drove away. The two children were also lashed. The affair occurred about midnight. Huntsman is a respectable well-to-do farmer.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taen internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonial sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain in the Bellefonte postoffice uncalled for September 21, 1896:

Barr A. R., Bates E. A., Corman Mrs, Lewis, Dush A., Davis Beckie, Gillette Z. O., Harper H., House Harry, Hilton & Co. F. C., Hopton F. M., Hope Frank L. 2, Kutz J, K., Kinkaid Nannie, Loser L., Leitzell Forest G, Lyons Thos, McEliney E., Ream N. W., Spotts Lucy, Shaffer I. L., Thomas C. A. 4, Tucks Ellie, Walk E., Wormsley C. F., White William, Wilson C. A.

When called for please say advertised. D. F. FORTNEY, P. M.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building Chicago.

—Charles Echard, registered number 1792, of the Huntingdon Reformatory, was poroled about two months ago to Chas. W. Beck, of near Mackeyville. Wednesday while his employer was absent he helped himself to a horse and rode to a neighboring town, where in exchange for a gold watch and chain, he imbibed of the ruby cup till this world seemed one grand round of pleasure. Before "old sol" had quite reached the horizon he turned his heels to the setting sun. Mr. Beck coming home and finding the man and horse both gone became apprehensive of trouble concerning his horse, and learning that the animal had been taken in the direction of Mill Hall started in pursuit of the same. He found the horse tied in the woods near Marsden's toll gate, but the man was gone.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hints for the Household.

In making salad of fish, if you add a little cucumber pickle, chopped very fine, to the dish before the dressing is poured over, you will greatly improve it.

—

In blanching nut meats pour over them boiling water and let it stand a few moments. Throw over them cold water and rub them between the fingers and the skins will readily come off.

—

Flatirons that have become rough from rust or starch should be rubbed with yellow beeswax. Have a cake of the wax tied in course cheesecloth. Heat the iron until it is very warm, but not hot, and rub briskly with the beeswax, and then quickly rub with a clean, course cloth until the surface is smooth.

—

Use the graceful wild grasses as well as the cultivated ones for table decorations, as long as they can be had. These grasses come in great variety and are beautiful and decorative. Foliage may also be used t ogreat advantage, at this season and Flowers are to be had all the year.

—

If corned beaf, tongue or ham is left to cool in the water in which it is boiled, the meat will be much better and more moist. All boiled meats should be cooked slowly and never be allowed to boil rapidly.

—

If a bunch of grape leaves are put in the brine in which cucumbers are to be soaked for pickling, it will help keep the cucumbers sound and firm, and of a good color.

—

Anything with a meringue over it should be put in a cool oven and allowed to brown slowly if you wish to have it light. A strong heat toughens meringues.

—

When the whites of eggs are used, and the yolks are not required at the same time, drop the yolks into a small cup or glass, cover the surface with a little cold water and keep in a cool place.

—

If whipped cream is wanted quickly, and there is no whip churn available, have the cream very cool, and put it in a glass fruit jar with an air-tight covering. Half fill the jar with the cream, fasten the cover tightly and shake vigorously.

Champion Shot of the World.

Miss Annie Oakley writes: "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot Ease, the power to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and it does all if not more than you claim." It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for swollen, hot, aching or sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address

—A number of men commenced work Thursday morning, placing the timbers together which are to support the big gospel tabernacle, at the corner of First street and Bellefonte avenue. The men are working under the supervision of Mr. S. E. Hepburn, of Bellefonte. who constructed the frame work of the tabernacle. Mr. Hepburn expects to have the tent in readness for the opening service on Sunday.—Lock Haven *Democrat*.

—John Rishel of Benner township, who was hurt by a runaway team a few days ago, has so far recovered, that he visited town on Tuesday. Considering the racket he went through, he is looking quite well. He said he was afraid for a time he was a goner and that he would not be able to give Bryan and Sewall a lift this fall; but he thought now, he would. John is a democrat out and out, a regular hard shell

When old Russel Sage was asked a few days ago to subscribe $5 to a worthy cause, with a tear of regret in his eye he said that nothing would give him greater joy but he had $3,000,000 lying idle in bank not drawing a cent of interest and he was compelled to economize.

—A little 4-year-old boy occupied an upper berth in the sleeping car. Awakening once in the night, his mother asked him if he knew where he was. "Tourse I do," he replied. "I'm in the top drawer."

—The wedding of two children was solemnized Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents at Poverty Flats. Ada Travis, aged 12 years became the wife of Bert Ferrier, aged 17 years, of Clearfield county.—Philipsburg Journal.

You need Hood's Sarsaparilla to enrich and purify your blood, create an appetite and give sweet, refreshing sleep.

An Account of a Trip Unexcelled in Beautiful Scenery and Historic Interest.

To him or to her planning each passing year for an excursion that, with a change of scenes and freedom from home cares, may bring with it, also, the richest enjoyment amidst scenery that cannot fail to delight and inspire, it is ever a perplexing matter to decide just what resort to visit and by what route to reach the destination. The purpose of this racy account of a summers trip is not only to emphasize the beauty and attractiveness of a trip up the Hudson river and Lakes George and Champlain, but to introduce for the information of the interested reader a few of the historic incidents so prominently connected with these three great waterways.

Leaving Bellefonte on Friday evening just as the month of August 1896 was about to say farewell to July fast passing into history, a delightful little journey over the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania and the Beech Creek road brought us to Williamsport where close connections are made with the trains on the Phila. and Reading system. It will be remembered by those who have experienced to pleasure of travelling over the Reading road to Phila. that it passes through one of the most interesting sections of the State—the anthracite coal regions,—bringing into view those immense mountains of coal dust, or "dumps," as they are better known, which rise up so imposingly in the vicinity of Shamokin and neighboring points, and revealing to the eye the action of the incline railway cars in constant motion at Mahanoy City, while never losing sight of the picturesque mountain, hill, valley, or water, scenery for which Pennsylvania stands almost without a rival. The courteous and accommodating spirit, also that seems to be a cardinal element in the management of the Reading system contributes very largely to the satisfaction and pleasure that always crowns a trip over their lines. While the scenery, of course, could not be appreciated by a trip in the night time, still on the return journey by day it is there to be viewed and enjoyed.

Saturday morning we arrived in Phila. and then, after a few hours sojourn in that favorite city of the Pennsylvanians, continued our way on to the metropolis of the nation-New York City. We remained there but a few days as our purpose was to reach Northfield as soon as possible. On Wednesday morning, August 5th, we left the pier in New York on board the Steamer "Albany"-one of the most beautiful vessels afloat to-day, combining every modern improvement that makes travelling on the water these days not only safe but attractive as well. Steam steering gear is used by which ease and precision in handing the steamer is insured. Le carved mahogany, ash and maple, wood work on every side; the elegant carpets and furniture, the oil painting adornments on the walls, and the dining room from whose windows the exquisite scenery of the Hudson can be enjoyed even while the inner man is being satisfied all these characteristics make the "Albany" the beautiful day line steamer that she is represented to be. And the "New York" is another steamer of the same type that attracts so many tourists each summer season to take this charming trip up what is characterized, as the "Rhine of America" which Henry Hudson entered and ascended nearly three centuries ago in search of a North West passage to India. And, oh, how the traveller is thrilled as he sits on the upper deck of one of these beautiful vessels fairly drinking in the beauty that for "mile after mile has been made famous by poetry, romance and the legends of our ancestors not only, but by the sweet songs and traditions of dusky warriors," receiving a peculiar inspiration all the time from the entrancing strains that continually peal forth from an excellent orchestra. Such was the writers experience as he steamed along on that lovely August day. Among the features that delighted us most either for their scenic effect or for the historic and legendary interest attached to them, might be mentioned the palisades, an unbroken wall of rock continuing for almost twenty miles as it mounts up perpendicularly, from the edge of the river to a height varying from fifty to six hundred feet, "a stroll along whose summit," says Wallace Bruce, "reveals the fact that they are almost as broken and fantastic in form as the great rocks along the Elbe in Saxon Switzerland."

Then comes the Highlands with their Sugar Loaf, Anthony's Nose, Storm King and Old Cro' Nest, abounding in Indian traditions and were the ruins of revolutionary fortifications are scattered about recalling vividly to the mind of the student of history stirring events of the early days of our Country-events in which figured so prominently Putman, Gates, Clinton, La Fayette, "Captain Molly," Pitcher, and our beloved Washington yes, also, the despised Arnold. Nor must we forget West Point, the site to-day of the United States Military Academy but during the Revolution the Gibraltar of the Hudson. Mr. Bruce pronounced it, taken all in all, the most beautiful tourist spot on the river. Time and space forbid the description of many points of interest such as Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, Stony Point and the many delightful resorts in the Catskills famed for their picturesque beauty and grandeur. Suffice it to say, in the language of another, "the entire distance from New York to Albany is one long panorama of varried scenery of most exquisite beauty, while history has combined with romance, story, legend and art, to encircle each scene with a halo of light that will shine as long as books are read and the fire of patriotism burns within the breasts of our countrymen" intoxicated with a delight that such scenes must produce. We reached Albany just as the sun was sinking behind the Western hills and found to our great satisfaction, a train of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company waiting to convey us to that popular resort-Saratoga-where many a happy though wearied traveller has found peaceful rest and sweetest repose. Two hours of travel brought us to the coveted spot. An hour was enjoyed in listening to the elegant orchestra that was giving its concert at the Grand Union Hotel and then we retired to get the rest that was needed to make our journey the next morning to Northfield, Mass., as enjoyable as possible. And here we close the first chapter in the most charming trip the tourist could take.

What Some Coloradoans Think of Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. Susan Riley Ashley, President of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs expresses the following opinion:

Colorado women granted the right of franchise less than two years ago, but even in this short time they have made their influence tell for good, at least along the following lines.

Their attendance at the primaries and caucases, has had the effect of causing very many men to attend these meetings, who for years had left this most important part of political work to the men least fitted to perform it.

Not only at these primaries, at the ballot-box, and as judges of elections have the women of the State (even those who oppose equal suffrage before it became a law) performed their political duties, but they have as delegates participated in political conventions, disjasteful as this duty is to them under present methods, and have proven that unless a candidate's moral character is correct he cannot carry the woman vote.

The recognition of their responsibility as factors in government, has led the majority of intelligent women to study election laws and municipal affairs, and they are earnestly and persistently advocating a number of much needed reforms that meet with the approval and encouragement of all good citizens and will we feel certain ere long prevail.

Miss Minnie J. Reynolds of the Rocky Mountain News says:

The difference that equal suffrage has already made in the woman of Colorado is astounding. They are so much more interested in the vital questions of the day; so much better informed upon them; so much closer readers of the newspapers; so much better talkers on subjects of importance, that the difference is very remarkable to one who has been an observer of the whole change.

The philosaphical writer, Lecky, in the second column of his "History of Rationalism in Europe," makes the remark in speaking of the educational effect of suffrage, that if suffrage should ever be granted to women, it would probably, in the course of two or three generations, charge their whole attitude of mind and habit of thought. The intelligent observer in Colorado will not doubt the truth of that prophecy, for he can see the beginning of its fulfillment already.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A Sad Journey.

In our last issue we mentioned that W. M. Melick had gone east on a pleasure trip. Unfortunately it proved far from being a joyful visit. On reaching Bloomsburg Mr. Melick found his uncle, P. A. Evans, suffering from a bad carbuncle on the back of the neck from which he died on Friday morning. Mr. Evans was a prominent citizen of Bloomsburg and had been honored by offices of public trust and political preferment. His unexpected death was a great shock to the community as well as to his family. During Mr. Melick's absence his cousin, Robert S. Melick, of Williamsport, died rather unexpectedly on last Thursday and an other cousin, a young girl, died shortly before Mr. Evans. Rarely indeed does the Angel of Death smite one family so frequently in the brief space of ten days, and Mr. Melick will have a great deal of sympathy in this sad ending of his holiday.—Philipsburg Ledger.

The secret of happiness, "Keep your liver right." Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's own remedy for complaints of the liver or bowels.

A Woman's Love.

The keen stroke of the surgeon's blade along the slender nerves, shooting currents of agony to every fiber and torturing every muscle, causes the physically bravest of us to quail, even when it is vitually necesary to undergo the pain, and something like Spartan courage is needed when one voluntarily goes through with the experience solely for another's sake.

Dr. Jarnigan tells a story, and it is out of his own professional experience, that has for its heroine a woman who did this bravely unselfish thing.

Her husband's arm had been crushed in the machinery. The hard folds of muscle had been flattened, and the bone had been crushed. The arm, bruised and discolored, was bad enough to look upon, but it gave no indication of the excruciating torture of pain the man had to undergo. It was thought at first by the doctors that his arm would have to come off—the good right arm that supported the brave wife who stood by his side and the serious, anxious faced children who stood looking on. He begged them to save his arm, and his wife begged them, and fortunately the condition of the case permitted them to.

But the arm did not heal. The skin sloughed away from the wounded surface and left it raw and sore. The doctors saw that it was necessary to graft portions of skin to the service to bring about a cure. They told the sick man of it, and they bared his side to cut off the strips of skin to put over the raw arm.

The blade flashed into the man's side, the blood spurted out, and with a moan the man fell over in a faint, sickened by the pain. His wife had been watching, her sympathetic heart touched to its depths by the sight of her husband's suffering.

"Doctor, don't do that again," she begged. "Don't cut him any more. He is too weak and has suffered too much. Cut it off me. Won't that do?"

The doctors told her that it would She cooly bared her arm and told them she was ready. The razor edged blade sank into the flesh and went ripping down, followed by a tiny fountain of blood. She did not wince. Dexterously, expertly, the doctors slit out a piece of skin and grafted it over the man's arm. Another and another piece was cut out until more than a dozen had been removed, and all the while the Spartan woman remained standing watching the swift flash of the knife, the springing of the warm blood and the sickening spectacle without shrinking once.

The husband's arm, grated over with skin taken from his wife's arm, is now well, and the arm of the brave woman is fast healing leaving many long scars, that will ever bear evidence to the heroism of her love.—Atlanta Constitution.

Poisoned by a Corpse.

Ed Page, of Page Brothers, undertakers of Lock Haven, is suffering from blood poison, the result of handling a corpse recently. While embalming the body he must have touched a diseased portion with his right hand where there was a scratch, and the hand in a short time began to swell and pain terribly.

The swelling is now going farther up the arm, and although he is suffering great pain, it is thought that the danger can be averted.

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Bardsley a Free Man.

Philadelphia, Sep. 22—The pardon for John Bardsley, embezzling ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia was received by Warden Cassidy, at the Eastern Penitentiary, this morning. Bardsley was told he could leave the institution as soon as he desired, but deferred his departure until the afternoon. He was taken to the home of a relative near this city, and his future movement are uncertain. He may go South for several months to regain his lost vitality. Bardsley is a physical wreck, looking more dead than alive and he shows no elation over his release.

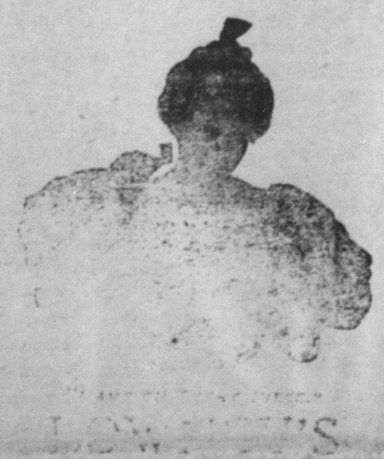
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
"A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS / CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



Pastiles,
Sherbet,
Frappe
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Tablets
Souvenirs.

They are pure healthful Delicious.

GREEN'S PHARMACY,
BELLEFONTE, - - - - PA.

Thatcher Requested to Resign.

New York, Sept. 22.—John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall, and representing the twelve state committeemen in that organization, has just telegraphed John Boyd Thatcher, demanding his resignation from the head of the State Democratic ticket, on the ground that his letter issued last Sunday night is a stultification of the platform adopted at Buffalo.

Following is the text of the dispatch:

To John Boyd Thatcher.

When the friends of the Democratic platform adopted at Buffalo stood in doubt as to the propriety of nominating a gentleman who had previously occupied a position adverse to the leading tenets of the party as declared in national convention, the convention was repeatedly assured by your representatives that you would stand fairly and squarely upon the Buffalo platform, which most emphatically endorsed the one adopted at Chicago. "No man who knows John Boyd Thatcher," they said, "will doubt for an instant that, before permitting his name to be brought before this convention, he has resolved his doubts as to the expediency of free silver and is prepared to stand in all fairness upon the platform this day adopted, copies of which the Associated Press has placed in his hands."

In view of your letter to the public I feel sure that you are not aware of the pledges then made in your name, and that, once in possession of the facts, you will take the required measures to prevent the stultification of those who pressed your claims upon the convention.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

This telegram was sent after a conference at Tammany Hall this morning. Mr. Thatcher's reply is being eagerly anticipated. In the event of his withdrawal, the names mentioned to fill the vacancy are Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown, and Elliott Danforth. The first named was nominated for lieutenant governor by the Buffalo convention last week.

Money in Turtles.

San Francisco Post.

"What kind of fish to you find the most renumerative?" I asked the owner of a tall in the California market.

"Him," was the reply as he jerked his thumb in the direction of a monster green turtle that lay on his back blinking at the ceiling.

"Do you sell many of them?"

"Never sold one of them yet."

"Then how do you make money out of them?"

"I rent him."

"But he can't be used a dozen times like a church fair oyster."

"Yes, he can. I just rent him to the restaurants when they have turtle soup or turtle steaks on the bill of fare. The restaurant man ties him outside with a sign on his back: 'Turtle soup to-day.' The next day some other resraurant rents him, and so the week round. I get .50 cents a day for him as a drawing card. That's $3.50 a week I have made out of him regularly for eight months—say $120 in round figures. It doesn't cost anything to feed him, and I guess he will live longer than I will. I wish I had routes for about ten more turtles."

All those creeping, crawling, stinging sensations that combine to make up the tortures of any itching disease of the skin are instantly relieved and permanantly cured by Doan's Ointment. Take no substitute. Doan's never fails.

It is just possible that after Mr. Bryan makes a speech in a town there are as many Bryan people in the town as there were before; still the question is open to argument.

BEST SNAKE STORY IN THE WORLD.

How Louie the Greaser Was Bitten and How His Life Was Saved.

From Macmillian's Magazine.

The beauty of the best snake story in the world is that there was really no snake in it, which is more than can be said even of the Garden of Eden.

It had been very hot that summer on the ranch. Men work in the fields in California, with the thermometer at 110 degrees, while they fall down of heat apoplexy in the streets of New York and Chicago at 90 degrees. That is the maxim they preach to a stranger in the West and it has truth in it; but it is a mistake to suppose that even in California men work in such fields in comfort in such a temperature, and that summer the thermometer has gone very near 115. So we were grateful enough to get away into the hills for a spell, with a wagon and a tent, and the usual outfit of pots and pans, three of us, white men, Louie the Mexican, whom we called in the vernacular the Greaser, to mind the horses and make himself generally useful. Our programme was to fish the rivers, shoot deer and possibly a grizzly bear, discover a gold mine, and go back to the ranch with a prospective fortune.

We had just pitched our tent. Down on the plain four weeks before we had been sleeping out on our verandas, but the air of the hills had a nip in it by contrast. It was late in the afternoon, but there was still plenty of sunshine. I followed Louie around the shoulder of a hill going to fetch water at a little stream tumbling from somewhere among the snowy peaks that capped the zone of firs on the great mountains above us. These mountains had, at some time or other, sent down a little avalanche of small rocks that lay heaped on our left as we walked. The scene was the most peaceful imaginable.

In an instant a succession of small incidents sent the peace of limbo. Louie dropped his panikin with a tinkling clatter crying, "Sancta Maria" in a voice of terror. At the same moment I heard the dread rattle of a snake and saw its length gleam under Louie's feet and vanish among the rocks.

"Sancta Marie!" the exclaimed, and tottered back into my arms, his dark face livid with fear.

"What is it, Louie? Did the snake strike you?"

"In the foot," he said. "Yes."

"Let us get back to camp. Quick, lean on me."

"What's the good, boss?" he asked. "I'm a dead man." Nevertheless, he came with me leaning on my shoulder, and making a lame walk of it.

Down in the plain we had no rattlesnakes For miles about the ranch there were no rocks for them, and through there were plenty of ground squirrel holes, we never saw snakes about them. The thought of such things did not enter our heads, and Louie, weary of his boots, had kicked them off, with the long spurs, and come with me in his stocking feet on this quest of water.

A word explained to the boys what had happened.

"Strychnine's the best," said Jack Peters, who saw our authority on the question of snake bites, which he had studied in Australia, "but we haven't got it, so we must do what we can with this. But it's a poor chance,', he added, in a whisper, as to save time, he knocked the neck off a bottle of brandy. "Drink it, Louie,, he said. "Never mind cutting your lip. Get it down, that's the chief thing.

The Mexican's teeth chattered as we forced in the neck of the bottle, but he drank a great gulp without winking. The liquor, or pickle, either, to scorch the throat of a Mexican has yet to be found.

Jim Keller, the Irishman, was saddling the freshest of our horses to ride at best speed to Lindsay, eleven miles away in the haze of the plains, for the doctor. In a minute he was pounding away among the hills. "Fix up a light as high as you can put it, if it's dark before we get back," he shouted as he went.

We pulled the sock off the Mexican's foot. Already it was swelling fast, with a purplish tinge around a tiny blue spot, from which the smallest imaginable drop of blood had welled.

"Any good cauterizing it?" I suggested.

"Not a mag," said Jack, shortly. "Go on with the brandy and keep him moving That's his only chance.

The Mexican's face was dreadful to see. He called, in his terror, on every saint in the Church, but he declared he suffered no pain. Jock, improving the occasion, began relating in a low voice to me anecdotes of all the snake bites he had known.

"One boy I've seen that did recover," he said, "and that was from the bite of a brown snake, and a brown snake's as bad they say, as a rattler—an Australian brown snake, that is; a rattler can't be worse. But this boy was stupid all his life after, not as quick witted as the average, which is not much to say. And at times, just at the time of the year at which he'd been bitten, the wound got red again and swelled, and he was stupider than ever. Louie had on a sock; the rattler'd have to go through that; he might have spent a bit of his poison there; that gives Louie a sort of a chance. Does it hurt you now, Louie?"

"No, boss; no, not hurt."

The swelling was spreading; going up the ankle and right up the leg and the man began to talk slowly and painfully.

"I remember," said Jock, "going along a ridge of a terrace on a steep river bank. The river was full of sharks, and I met a brown snake coming along the ridge toward me. There wasn't room to turn, and I couldn't take to the river for the sharks, and I hadn't a gun. But my pal coming behind had a gun, and he poked the barrel in between my legs and blew the brute to bits."

"Is that true, Jock?" I asked.

"My heaven, d'you think I'd lie at such a time as this?" with a glance at Louie's face.

"Are you getting sleepy, man?" he said. Then, as Louie did not answer, he took him under his arm, and signalling me to do the same on the other side, we kept him moving between us up and down and around the tent. From time to time we made him drink more brandy. He had taken about half a bottle, but it seemed to have no effect on him.

"It stimulates the heart's action, you know," Jock explained, "just as the poison goes to stop it; but strychnine's the best; acts as nerve tonic. It's a deal to do with the nerves, this snake bite business."

We heard the little ground owls begin whistling to each other from the mouths of the squirrel holes away down in the plain, and the bats and moths began to come out as the sun sank out of sight. They brushed our faces as we continued to march the Mexican to and fro. Presently I left the work to Jock, and rigged up a pine torch for a signal light on the pole which I took from the wagon. The job took some time, but at length I got the light fairly flaring.

"Look at his face!" Jock whispered to me as I came back to him.

It was a shocking sight under the flickering rays, swollen, distorted, livid. The man's arm was swollen, too, as I felt when I took my place to support him. His movements were lethargic and heavy, so that I wondered that Jock, unaided, could have kept him moving so long.

"Give him more brandy," Jock directed, "more, that's it; he's had nearly all the bottle. There's a chance," he went on presently; "I really believe there is. I thought he'd have been dead before now. Maybe he don't mean dying after all. A white man'd have been dead half an hour ago."

"I wish the doctor'd come?"

"Mighty little good wishing."

The weary tramp went on. Twice I had to replenish the beacon torch, and once more we gave the Mexican a gulp of the brandy, which finished the bottle. As I was fixing the torch for the third time I heard a shout down in the canyon. I answered with all my might, and in a few minutes Jim Kelly and the doctor rode into the circle of the flaring light.

"Alive?" the doctor asked.

"Alive, yes," said Jock; "alive and that's about all. He can't speak."

"What have you given him, brandy? That's right. How much?"

"A bottleful."

"Right, and you've kept him awake. That's it. He won't die now; wonderful fellows, these Greasers. He'd have died before this if he meant dying. Let's see the wound."

The candle burned as quietly in the still air as in a room. The Mexican's foot was swollen, so that it scarcely looked like a human member; but in the midst of the purple swelling was a white circle with the little blue mark, plainly evident for its centre. The Mexican seemed to feel no pain, even when the doctor handled the wound and pressed it upward with his fingers.

"Hold the candle close," he said. "It's blamed strange," he added, "blamed strange," pecking at the little blue mark with his forceps, "the fang's in the wound yet. I never heard of that happening before. Shake him a bit; don't let him get drowsy."

His swollen limbs wobbled like jelly under the treatment. It was horrid.

The doctor gave a little dig, then a little tug with his forceps. Presently he held up to the candle in the clutch of the forceps a long white spine and regarded it curiously. Then he said in a hollow voice: "Do you know what it is? It is not a fang at all; it's a cactus spike."

"What!"

A strangely perplexed little group of men gazed into each other's faces with questioning eyes, under the stars that twinkled out over the snow topped edges of the Sierras.

"Only a thorn!"

"Look at it," the doctor said. "You can see the thing for yourselves."

One after the other we examined the spine, feeling its point with a finger that we certainly should not have ventured near it had it been a poison fang.

"And there's nothing else in the wound?" Jock asked.

"Not a thing else."

"And you mean to tell me that I've wasted two hours of my time, to say nothing of a bottle of our best brandy, in walking about a Greaser that has nothing the matter but a thorn in his foot? Well, I'm darned."

"That's about what you're been doing," the doctor said quietly.

"Well, I'm darned." Jock turned with a look of righteous wrath to the wretched Mexican, who was lying in a comatose heap in my arms but the first sight of his face checked the words unspoken.

"Shake him up; keep him walking," the doctor cried.

"But you don't mean to tell me," Jock began again, when he had succeeded in arousing some signs of life in Louie, "that all that," pointing at his distended features, "is the cactus thorn?"

"There's not a mite else in the wound."

"Well, I'm darned."

"All the same," the doctor added quietly, "he'd have died if you hadn't kept him going."

"Died! What of?"

"Snake bite; shake him up, there; don't let him get drowsy!"

"Snake bite! Heavens and earth, I thought you said there was nothing in the foot beyond the thorn."

Then the doctor went up to Jock and laid a hand on each of his shoulders, and said, very slowly and distinctly: "You mark me, Jock Peters, we're in face of a bigger thing to-night than snake bite. We're in face of one of the biggest and ultimatest facts of human nature, and one of its biggest mysteries—the influence of the mind upon the case before, although I've never seen it, nor ever thought I should; and that in connection with a coolie and a cobra in India. In that case, too, there was no snake bite, although there was a snake; it darted from beneath his feet, and at the moment (likely from the start he gave) a thorn pierced his foot, just as it happened to the Greaser. And that man too, the same as this man here, called up showed all the symptoms of snake poisoning, and died. This man we'll save. You Jock have practically saved him, by keeping him moving, and counteracting the poison by the brandy. Look at the man; isn't he snake poisoned?"

"By all that's blue he looks it," Jock admitted.

"And all the hurt he's got, the physical hurt, is just the pin prick of that thorn. The rest's all mental—all the swelling, the surcharging of the vessels, mental. Now, tell me, how do you think that man would be, but for his morbid mental state, with all that brandy that we're given him?"

"Dead, I suppose."

"You're right, dead; as dead as you or I would be if we were set to drink the same just now. But he, he's hardly drunk; he's sober. And he's better now, heart aching better." He bent and listened to its beating as he spoke. "You've seen a strange thing to-night, gentlemen," he added, rising again, and addressing us collectively; "such a thing as you or I are likely ever to see again. And I'll tell you another thing about it, gentlemen; it's a thing that you won't find you get a deal of credence for when you come to tell it to the boys. There's a fashion in this world for men to believe they know the way things happen, and the thing that happens in a way they don't know they put aside as a thing that didn't happen. So of this," the doctor added simply, "I should only speak, as among gentlemen, with a hand on the pistol pocket at the hip."

After a while the awful distortion of Louie's face began to go down; "You can almost see it settling like a batter pudding," as Jim Kelly said; and the fearful purple tinge died out of it. His heart was beating naturally again, and the doctor said he might let him go to sleep.

In the morning he was difficult to rouse as he might be after so heavy a night, but the doctor said he would do right enough if we gave him a rest for two or three days and so we did, though his nerve was shaken that we had to send him back to the plain again, where there are no rattlesnakes. It appeared later that Louie had cherished a morbid dread of snakes for a long time, ever since he had a hand in the killing of one six feet long down in the republic of Mexico; though after a couple of years on the ranch he had almost forgotten that there was such a thing. A man that is nervous about snakes should never go barefoot in the hills.

"It only shows what I told you. "Jock Peters commented. "Strychnine is the thing for a snake bite, because it is such a nerve tonic. If a man could make believe he had not been bitten he need never die of snake bite. If ever I'm bitten I shall make believe it was a cactus spine.

This is a true story, although it's such a good one and if any one doubts it he can see the thorn.

Gold Prospectors in Alaska.

Mr. Oscar Beer, a prominent citizen of Portland, Oregon, has just returned from Alaska, and gives an account of what he has seen differing materially from those of others.

"When I left Cook's Inlet on August 21," says he, "there were still about 800 or 900 miners in that region. Earlier in the season there were several thousand, but the stories published about so many being penned up there, hundreds of miles from civilization, without prospect of getting away, and being in danger of starvation or freezing this winter, are quite untrue. The thousands have dwindled now, probably, to a few hundred, who can still get away, but many will winter there in order to be on hand to work their claims in the spring. It is quite true that the region has proved the reverse of profitable to all but a few of those who have gone there this year, for nearly all the good claims had already been located last year.

"The few claims located in 1895 were mostly profitable and everybody looked for big developments this year, but while the whole country is so full of gold that a miner can find color anywhere, the metal is all on the surface, and only a few pockets have paid for the time and labor of the miner. Some claims have averaged as high as $50 to $100 a day to the man, after the preliminary work was done.

"For those who may think of going to Cook's Inlet in the future, I wish to say a word of warning about the dangers of Turn Again Arm. As far as I know, 25 to 30 people have been drowned in those treacherous waters—how many more no one knows. Wrecked boats and water-soaked provisions cast ashore tell many a sad story. When the tide turns, a huge wave, sometimes 10 feet high, comes sweeping on with the force and thunder of an avalanche, at the rate of 20 miles an hour, overwhelming any small boat. They call this the 'first bore,' but the second and third 'bore' following it are also dangerous, and no experienced man ventures forth in a boat until they are past."

Your Worst Enemy Writhing

With rheumatism is an individual whom, if you have a Christian spirit, you would forgive. He is, no matter what his delinquencies, punished enough. Nothing short of Tophet could enhance his misery Moreover he is in a serious peril. The disease is always prone to attack his heart and kill him instanter. As a means of curing this disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the highest reputation and the most authorative professional sanction. Its use in the preliminary stage of the complaint is the wisest precautionary measure rheumatic invalids can possibly adopt. The Bitters is also a remedy of greatest utility in malarial and kidney trouble, dyspepsia and liver complaint, constipation and nervousness. It counteracts the effects of hardship and exposure in damp or inclement weather, and is a capital promotor of appetite and sleep. Give this fine remedy the persistent trial to which all medicines of standard reputation are entitled.

A Double Wedding.

A unique and pretty wedding was that which was celebrated at the Haag Hotel in Bellefonte, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 17th, at 2 o'clock, at which four hearts were made to beat as two. Rev. G. E. Zehner, pastor of the Evangelical church, was the officiating clergyman. The contracting parties were G. W. Frankinberger to Miss Ella Shull, both of Millheim; and William McKinney of Potters Mills to Miss Lizzie Moyer of Centre Hill. It was a pleasant and happy affair, at which all parties were in the happiest mood; even the preacher, was made to feel more joyous than usual by a generous double fee, for his service. We extend our congratulations to the happy quartett, and hope they may have a pleasant and joyous voyage, down the river of life.

—The Philipsburg *Ledger* has moved into new quarters.

—Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

How a Town Was Built.

Once upon a time they say a bright fellow took a printing outfit to one of the far westerns states intending to start a paper, but finding no place to suit he began farming. The crop failed and he unpacked his printing material and issued a weekly newspaper from an imaginary town with fictitions news and personals, breezy notices of social events, and court trials—all in his mind; filled several columns with ads of all kinds of imaginary business houses, until his paper attracted attention and a town was built upon his farm. This sound like a myth, but a good paper does help to make a town every time.

Thursday at Grange Park.

Thursday, Sept. 17th was Silver day at Grange park. Perfect weather and a tremendous crowd made this, the fourth day of the grangers' picnic, a complete success in every particular. It was also silver day and many of those who were here yesterday to hear the sound money addresses stayed over to hear the other side of the question discussed, thus making the attendance the largest of the week.

The silver speakers arrived during the morning, accompanied by a band and a large delegation from Bellefonte headed by Colonel "Jack" Spangler. On the way to the picnic grounds somebody suggested that a straw vote to be taken on the train. This was no sooner said than done, and although it was silver day and a large silver contingent on the train the vote resulted in Bryan receiving 151 votes and McKinley 130.

At 9.30 a. m. the programme for the day commenced. Hon. J. T. Ailman, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, delivered an address in the auditorium on "Free Silver and the Farmers." He was greeted by a large crowd and was liberally applauded during his remarks. The principal point of his talk was an appeal to the farmers to vote for free silver, by doing so, they would be voting for their own interest. Increasing the price of dollars, he said, increases the price of commodities. Supply and demand, he added, regulate the price of money. In conclusion he stated that in the history of all countries it is an acknowledged fact that it is in the hardest times that the price of commodities is lowest and that to remedy this it will be necessary to establish a system of free coinage and thus make the price of products higher.

Dr. George W. Atherton, president of Pennsylvania State College, was expected to speak, but was unavoidably prevented from attending.

The afternoon's programme was opened by an address by Hon. Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey, who spoke on the silver question as it effects farmers. Mr. Whitehead spoke for over an hour, and many times was enthusiastically applauded. He said in part:

"I am a farmer and have not a dollar invested in anything else. We have common interests and it's a common cause that is now interesting the people. I never was a member of that organization called the Knights of Labor but I believe in their motto, "The injury of one is the concern of all." What is true in regard to business depression in Pennsylvania's manufactories is also true in the Middle & Western states. When the farmers of the West are obliged to put their products upon the market for less than it costs to produce, the products of Pennsylvania must suffer. Farmers are not only the greatest producers, but the greatest consumers and when the farmer of the West suffers from low prices the manufacturer of the East must. No need tell you we are having hard times; it is the same all over the United States, and I do not believe that it all came about by chance. There is a reason for it, and when the people find the cause they will remove it.

DISAGREES WITH FLOWER

"Ex Governor Flower says the reason why we have hard times is because of over-production. Is there over-production when living in the shadow of the big grain elevators of Chicago last Winter there were thousands who had not enough to eat and were dependent on charity when these structures were filled with thousands of bushels of wheat? Is it overproduction when you farmers are obliged to wear a suit of clothes for three or four years when the mills are lying idle and the warehouses and stores are just loaded with goods?

"Is it overproduction when thousands in this country haven't shoes enough to supply their needs properly and the shoe factories are running on short time? Was it due to overproduction when there were 400,000 less beef animals consumed in New England alone the past year than the year previously?

"Mr. McKinley says that the remedy must come through the mills and not through the mints. I say, give the people more dollars and they will buy more goods. They tell us if we silver people succeed all of the gold will be driven out of the country and we cannot buy foreign goods. If they won't take our silver for their goods why we will have them made at home."

CREDIT VS. DEBTOR CLASS.

The next speaker was DeWitt C. DeWitt, of Scranton, who also talked on the silver question. He said, among other things: "First, we got our monetary system from Great Britain; what the banks have done in Great Britain the banks in the United States have combined to do. It was the credit class that wanted silver demonetized in 1873. The purpose was to make money scarce and debt dear. The debtor class are obliged to buy money to pay their debts. The interest of these two classes always antagonizes. By contracting the currency in 1873 the value of the debts owned by the credit class was actually doubled. There is not a monetary system known to the world that is a success so far as the nations of the world are concerned. No nation has had or has a monetary system with which it can keep out of debt. The money class to-day want dear dollars and cheap products; the people want the reverse."

The evening's program consisted of two very interesting addresses—one by Hon. Gerald C. Brown, of York, who spoke on free silver, and Dr. Armsby, director of the State Experiment Station, who addressed the farmers on "Experiments in grain productions."

It was expected that Gen. Warren, President of the Bimetallic League, would address the grangers to-day but he notified the managers yesterday that he could not be present, but that United States Senator Stewart, of Nevada, would likely make an address.

No Fusion in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Sept. 17.—Fusion between the Democrats and Populists was defeated to-day. The Populists demand seven of the 15 electors, and the withdrawal of Sewall, while the Democrats were willing to concede but four of the electors and demanded the withdrawal of the Populist State ticket. As soon as this was reported the committee of Populists decided to negotiate no longer, and adopted a resolution that a full ticket of electors be put in the field. The Populists cast very nearly 30,000 votes in Indiana last election.

THE administration republicans have won their fight in the local delegate elections in Philadelphia last Tuesday.

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New York Fashions.

War has been declared against the independent waist, as its popularity injures dressmakers and manufactureres; but whether they will be able to dislodge it, is another question. This great superiority of suits will be enlarged upon this fall and so far new illustrations certainly tend in that direction. Five yards will be about the average width of skirts, and a coat sleeve with a large or medium-sized puff at the top, is the only fall style yet introduced. Basques with short skirts, are in the majority, and vest fronts relieve sombre hues, or tone down bright colors.

PLAIN FABRICS

are at a great discount among dress materials, and broad-cloths and covert suitings stand alone; the larger proportions being combinations and contrasts of rich hues, blended in hair-line stripes, broken checks, Scotch mixtures on "four-tone" checks; which are prominent among novelties shown by the leading house of Lord and Taylor. More expensive goods are silk and wool mixturer; and a variety called "Marguerite," showing an all-red velours weave as foundation, upon which is thrown up in silken threads, very delicate figures of every stylish hue or combination, is extremely attractive from its refined appearance.

ANOTHER DISTINCT STYLE

has fine pin head spots on colored grounds over which are scattered Jacquard figures. The French always have a name for their fabrics, and that one just described, they call "Rambouillet," and a third with a plaid canvass ground, thickly strewn with colored knots and curled threads, they term "Savingy." Plaids are in strong demand, and certainly no other material is available in so many different ways, which probably accounts for its popularity.

A MEDIUM-SIZED COLORED FELT.

edged by a velvet cord, will be a most judicious purchase this fall and if desired, it may be almost covered with trimming. Small felt shapes are very stylish as well, and many small hats consist of velvet folds, touching each other, with trimming masses high or low, as the case may be.

Miroir, stamped on plain velvet are leading millinery materials. and ostrich or coq feathers may be fairly piled on hats, with ribbon and a large steel buckle in addition. Plumage enjoys special favor, and twenty quills are sometimes used on hat, combined with other trimmings. Velvet striped, changeable, or satin ribbon with a satin back, are very largely used in high loops, and as many hats have high bell crowns, such trimmings become a necessity.

SOFI CROWNS

will be even more fashionable than they were last winter, and embroidered velvets are brought out by the piece for this purpose. Home millinery, however, is not usually a success where soft crowns are concerned; as the folds must be artistically laid or they are worse than nothing. Steel buckles rang first in metal ornamentation, and their size is astonishing to the eyes unaccostomed to extremes. Chine velvet ribbon is very elegant, and at the same time so expensive that it can never be generally used. It comes from four to seven inches wide. the latter width retailing at $4.50 per yard.

FALL CAPES

show no particular change—perhaps a little fuller, and braiding is a particularly fashionable ornamentation. Velvet or velours are prominent materials, with the indispensble cloth or "rug" capes for general wear. Jacket sleeves are decidedly smaller, but otherwise this popular covering remains about the same length and shape.

THAT MOST UNBECOMING COLOR

gray, has been revived, and together with a shade of cherry, are the sole novelties as yet. Gray satin would be trying to a Venus, but because new, a great deal will be used in millinery. Green abounds in both dress goods and millinery, and blue, brown in five or six shades, purple, pink er cerise, and somo crimson, return to us in various hues. Pronounced contrasts exist in millinery. as on a small golden brown velvet hat, a bright green "Bird of Paradise" feather constitutes the principal trimming.

VERONA CLARKE.

N. Y. Board of Health on Wine.

Dr. James of the New York Board of Health says:

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—A doctor in the Highlands of Scotland leaves carrier pigeons with distant families, to let loose when his services are needed.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

Woman's Own Effort to Secure the Ballot.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

On the eve of an election, when the great issues affecting the welfare of a nation are to be decided by ballots, it is natural to address the arguments to those persons who cast the ballots, and, therefore, on this question of woman suffrage although it vitally affects women, it seems to be necessary to talk to the men more especially, because its decision rests in their hands. And yet, on the contrary, it is maintained that all women should be converted to a belief in equal suffrage because they can influence the votes of the men. It is somewhat singular that we hear very little in regard to the influence a woman has over the man's vote until the subject of woman suffrage comes up, and then it seems that the vast majority of men are going to vote just as the women of their family dictate. It probably will be the first time that most of these women ever have been consulted in political matters, and they should take advantage of the occasion to give such advice as will put them in a position to do their own voting hereafter.

It is not claimed that a majority of women are in favor of equal suffrage. All the past generations of their training have been in direct opposition to an innovation so radical, so far reaching, so full of serious responsibility. Fifty years ago it required both physical and moral courage to step out of what had been declared by the St. Pauls to be "woman's sphere." Public sentiment has so advanced that it no longer requires physical courage for a woman to do all that was strictly tabooed a generation ago, but it still demands a certain degree of moral courage for her to step out of the beaten path. There is something else that women need besides moral heroism; they need the breadth of thought which comes from wide reading, from a study of economic questions, from contact with other minds. A man hardly can understand the contracted limitations of a woman's daily life.

Now is an excellent time for women to break away from their narrow limitations and take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered by the stir which precedes the election. There is a continuous discussion of gold and silver on all political platforms, and will be for the next two months, and women will have ample opportunity to inform themselves thoroughly upon this issue. Then let them follow this by a study of their own responsibility to their country and the need there now is of all true patriots standing loyal to their highest convictions of duty and I believe thousands of women before our next president is chosen will be ready to say, "I should like to vote to help decide the fate of our great Republic for the closing four years of the century."

—The Free Silver meeting at the Court House on Wednesday evening, was well attended, considering the short notice that was given. The speaker, DeWitt C. DeWitt, is an eloquent and forcible talker and those who heard him seemed to be well pleased. The Undine and Bellefonte bands, furnished excellent music for the occasion.

Many Democrats Disaffected.

The Republican County Committee met here on Wednesday and heard reports from all over the county which showed the democratic disaffection over the money question large and the republican flop small.

Died in Illinois.

Ex-Judge George Wolf died at Freeport Ill., on Tuesday Sept. 8. Judge Wolf was born in Centre county, near Potters Mill, Dec. 3, 1826. He left here in May 1849 and resided in Illinoise since. He was elected County Judge eight years ago. He was a brother of John Wolf, of Potters Mills.

—They now say that Li Hung Chang has made it fashionable to ask personal and pertinent question, and after awhile it will be proper for a young man after the dance to ask: "By the way, Miss Budding, how old are you?" or immediately after an introduction for a girl to inquire: "How old are you, Mr. Baldy?"

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p m	a m	a m		a m	p m	a m
4 21	10 50	6 30	Bellefonte	8 45	1 10	6 30
4 26	10 57	6 37	Coleville	8 40	1 02	6 20
4 30	10 42	6 40	f Morris	8 37	12 58	6 15
4 33	10 47	6 44	f Whitmer	8 35	12 54	6 10
4 38	10 53	6 50	f Winter Park	8 31	12 49	6 05
4 42	10 58	7 53	f Fillmore	8 28	12 45	6 02
4 47	11 02	7 00	f Briarly	8 24	12 41	5 57
4 52	11 05	7 05	Waddles	8 20	12 37	5 53
4 54	[illegible]	7 08	f Scotia Cross'ng	8 18	12 35	5 50
5 01	11 20	7 17	f Krumrine	8 07	12 26	5 36
5 06	11 24	7 20	f Strubles	8 04	12 24	5 33
5 08	11 28	7 28	Inn	8 02	12 22	5 31
5 10	11 30	7 30	State College	8 00	12 20	5 30
5 20		7 40	Bloomsdorf	7 40		5 20

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Expense but a Trifle. Half Gallon Cleans Horse 120 Times. By its Use Horse has Coat like Velvet. Also Used on Cattle and Dogs. For Milk Cows it's Especially Valuable in Fly Time.
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The *Profuse discharge of mucus* from the nose, the *dropping of mucus* from the nostrils into the throat, the *accumulation* of mucus and the constant inclination to hawk and expectorate. 50 Cts. per Box, (disks).
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"The Way to Fix it,"
said the Deacon when planning a chaise that *couldn't* break down, "is to make the weakest spot as strong as the rest." This is what JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS do to the human vehicle. They touch the weak, sore, aching, tender spots, and make them *strong as the rest.* See the Red Cross on the plaster—the sign of genuineness and merit.
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Salesmen Wanted
on salary, to sell Pennsylvania grown Nursery stock, which is the best in the world. All the new specialities as well as the Standard varieties of fruits and ornamentals. A fine outfit furnished and all travelling expenses paid. Salary dates from day work is commenced. Write for terms stating age.
HOOPES, BRO., & THOMAS,
Maple Avenue Nurseries,
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The Philadelphia RECORD

COMPLIMENT

Of imitation has so frequently been paid by its contemporaries to the.....

in recent years that those of their readers who are not thoroughly

WIDE AWAKE

would almost be excusable if they should occasionally lose sight of the fact that a born

LEADER OF NEWSPAPERS,

like any other originator or pioneer, is never contented except

THE FOREMOST POSITION.

When "The Philadelphia Record" undertook nineteen years ago to demonstrate that the best of morning newspapers could be made and sold for one cent, publishers were generally skeptical. But the world of readers was not asleep. Consequently "The Record" was not long in reaching a commanding position, and, improving upon this, its circulation and influence were finally recognized among the foremost of America's great journals. Hence the compliment of imitation, which is now paid to it in every city of note from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi valley. Every city worth mentioning now has one or more good one cent morning dailies, though so recently as only 16 years ago, Philadelphia and "The Record" stood alone in this respect.

NEWS CONCISELY PUBLISHED

without the omission of any essential feature, is still the best news, notwithstanding the once more prevalent tendency to pad it and stretch it out.

THE BUSY MAN'S PAPER

therefore, still originates, still leads, and publishes more news to the column than its neighbors of larger dimensions.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY

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With their inimitable and always instructive features in addition to the day's news from all the world, are almost unrivaled in circulation as in good qualities. With an average daily circulation of over 165,000 copies, and an average of about 120,000 on Sundays, "The Record" is still, regardless of all imitation, easily a leader of leading newspaper. A paper so good, with 10 to 14 pages for one cent, is still very properly a favorite. Though low in price, it is never cheap, but spares no expense that will give its readers the very best and freshest information of all that's going on around them.

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To all sufferers of ERRORS OF YOUTH, LOST VIGOR and DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN. 300 pages; cloth bound; securely sealed and mailed *free.* Treatment by mail strictly confidential, and a positive, quick cure guaranteed. No matter how long standing, I will positively cure you. Write or call.
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SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.
Has had many years experience locating lands and roads in Centre and adjoining counties. Reference if desired. Has timber land for sale.
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Cures Long Troubles, Debility, distressing nervous and female ills, and is noted for making sweet when all other treatment fails. Every mother and invalid should have it.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
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FOUNDED 1892.
52 Wall St., New York.
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Authorized Capital, - - $1,000,000
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Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 5c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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RHEUMATIC
LINIMENT
has enjoyed a continuous patronage for over sixty years. It is wonderfully efficacious in all painful diseases, such as
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Catarrh, Toothache, Neuralgia, Backache
and other ailments where pain is an attendant. Try it. At Drug stores, or by mail on receipt of name, address and 75 cents.
WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.,
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Made a Well Man of Me.
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY
produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address
ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 271 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.
For sale by F. Potts Green Bellefonte Pa.

EMPLOYMENT for men and women at home or to travel. Permanent route, goods light and easy to carry; almost as staple as flour. Address
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SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Pennyroyal Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
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Bellefonte Republican

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Mr. John Lane, is having some repairs done to the spouting to his house on East Linn St.

Always in season, Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). Elegant lunch in milk. Qt. can, 10c.

No need to fear the approach of croup if you have Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Never was a case that it wouldn't crue if used at the outset.

—Last Monday Sept. 21, was the day the sun crossed the equator and for this week the days and nights are equal. This is what is termed the autumnal equinox, when the sun goes southward.

"I have nothing in the store that sells so well or gives such general satisfaction as Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry. I always recommend it in cases of summer complaint or bowel trouble of any kind." C. A. West, Rainsborough, O.

—The Beech Creek railroad company have let their extension in Cambria county to Geo. S. Good and Co., of Lock Haven who will commence work at once. The extension is about nine miles long and extends from Patton to Spangler.

—Henry Hollabaugh, arrested some days ago by Officer Garis, charged with seduction and rape, had a hearing before 'Squire Keichline yesterday and was bound over to court in the sum of $1000. He is a man about fifty years old.

—The Republican rally at Mackeyville Clinton county, last Saturday evening, at which our townsman Hon. A. O. Furst was the speaker was crowded by voters to hear the eloquent and able orator discuss the issues of the day. Many Democrats were present, and gave close attention to Mr. Furst's eloquent appeal for honesty, a good currency and true loyalty to the republic.

—Those who invested in the new coal fields at Coal Bay, Alaska, are highly pleased over the quality of the cargo brought down by the bark Theobald, the first that has arrived in San Francisco in bulk. As a consequence the vessel will return at once for another load. The coal greatly resembles the Scotch Splint.

—John F. Harter, the popular dentist and ex-Recorder of Centre county, is moving his dental parlors from Millheim to State College, where he intends to permanently locate. Mr. Harter has many friends all over the county and makes friends wherever he goes, for he is a good fellow. He is also a fine musician and will no doubt be sadly missed by the Millheim band, as well as every other citizen of that burg.

—It is said that Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D., who has been living at Bedford Pa. since his retirement from the pulpit, will resume his work of the ministry, and will locate for the present at State College. Rev. Colfelt is well known as a preacher and lecturer of considerable fame. At the time of the Briggs sensation, he resigned the pastorate of the Oxford Presbyterian church at Philadelphia. He is an eloquent and earnest christian worker. His location at State College will be an attraction that will take many people there on Sunday to church.

—Editing a paper is nice business. If we publish jokes people say we are "rattle-headed." If we don't we are an old fossil. If we publish original matter they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write. If we remain in the office we ought to go out and hustle for locals. If we go out we are not attending to our business. If we don't go to church we are a heathen. If we do then we are a hypocrite. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear good ones then we have a "pull." Now what are we to do?

Thomas G. Purdue, formerly of Purdue mountain, but now employed in an official capacity, at the Huntingdon reformatory; took advantage of the low railroad rates prevailing last week, to visit friends at Centre Hall. He came a week ago Monday and returned last Monday. He has charge among various other duties, of the dispensing of provisions, to prisoners. He says it takes 14 bushel of potatoes and 260 lbs. of meat among other things for one meal, for the boys. He says: his work is as hard as it was on the farm, but that the pay is better. He did not earn ten cents a day on the farm. The farms on the mountain, are all going to ruin, in his judgement, the best business that could be followed there, would be sheep raising. Mr. Purdue is an honest hard working man and a valuable addition to the official force at that institution.

BELLEFONTE COUNCIL MEET.

Wm. T. Hillibish of West Ward With Them for the First Time in Months.

A large amount of important business was transacted at the regular meeting of Bellefonte Borough Council on Monday evening. The members present were: President Brockerhoff, Gerberich, Hillibish, Brachbill, Lowery, Williams and Valentine.

This was the first appearance of Councilman Hillibish for several months, as he has lately returned from Loraine, Ohio. A speech was demanded of him, and he jokingly promised a free silver speech before the meeting was over.

The Council was called to order by the president. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Clerk Isaac Mitchell and, after a slight correction, approved as read.

Gotlieb Haag complained of the condition of the street and gutter on Penn street, from Bishop street to Cherry alley.

The first report called for was that of the Street committee. Chairman Williams reported stone crusher, elevator and screen ordered to be purchased by Council at its last meeting was bought pursuant to instructions. The price paid was $715.00. There had been some very heavy rains since the last meeting, which has washed out gutters and middle of streets.

The Water committee reported that contract to furnish coal to water works had been awarded to R. B Taylor; several leaks had been repaired, and everything is in good working order.

Fire and Police committee reported that they had requested Mr. Humes to repair the Logan Hose building and that he had agreed to do so. They also recommended new uniforms for the police.

Market Clerk Shaughensy reported collections at market, $7.20, which was turned over to Treasurer Cook, and had received his receipt for the same.

The Nuisance and Village Improvement committees had nothing to report.

A draft for an ordinance, to stop bicycle riding on the sidewalks of the borough, was read. It was not considered perfect. Several improvements were suggested, such as carrying bells and a lantern. It was finally decided to lay this matter over until the next meeting.

Mr. Hillibish moved that the Burgess be empowered to purchase new uniforms for the police, which was agreed to.

John P. Harris asked, through Councilman Gerberich, that the taxes on the Glass works be reduced one half for one year. He said that a company wished to lease the works and that he had offered the plant rent free for first year. The company is co-operative. Mr. Brachbill made a motion that the request be granted; seconded by Mr. Lowery, and agreed to by Council.

The complaint of Mr. Haag was referred to the Street committee.

Mr. Hillibish desired to know what was to be done about the fire appropriation and the election of a Fire Marshall. In regard to a Fire Marshal, it was stated that the proper credentials for an election had not been presented to Council. They had no official knowledge of the vacancy.

In regard to granting the appropriation President Brockerhoff stated that there was no objection to granting it, provided the council was made to understand what control they had over the Fire Companies.

Jas. D. Seibert, of the Logan company, was elected Fire Marshal without opposition.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Water pay roll	$41 80
Street pay roll	68 04
Thos. Shaughensy	1 00
Wm. Utz	2 45
Louis Doll	2 75
Police pay roll	35 00
James L. McCafferty	1 00
	$152 04

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Married High Above the Earth.

For the past year Custodian Wright of the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis Ind. has kept a standing offer of a free to the top of the structure, free license, and a bronze medal to the couple that would consent to be marrted at the feet of the goddess of liberty, which crowns the monument at a distance of 365 feet from the ground. Last Saturday night a couple appeared to accept the offer but the license could not be procured at that hour, and arrangements were made for the ceremonies the next morning. The couple proved to be William B. Byers of Chicago and Miss Ida May Smith of Indianapolis. By 10 o'clock a large crowd had assembled at the monument, flags were sent up for decorations, and when the expectant bride and groom arrived they were given a royal reception. Adjt.-Gen. Robbins consented to act as best man, but no lady was found who was willing to take the trip up the elevator. 'Squire Hay consented to tie the knot for the novelty of the thing, and the elevator started to the top amid the applause of the spectators. At the top the party stepped out at the feet of the goddess, Byers and Miss Smith joined their right hands, and 'Squire Hay spoke the words that made them man and wife, the waving of the flag by Adjt.-Gen. Robbins indicating that the happy event had taken place. The crowd sent up an answering shout, and the elevator brought the party to earth again. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were heartily congratulated.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

—The races at Hecla Park, on Tuesday, were not largely attended on account of the threatening weather. The one mile open race was won by Bud Moore of Williamsport; Jesse Underwood of this city won third prize. The one mile professional race between Harry Miller of Bellefonte, and Bud Moore of Williamsport, was won by the latter. The time we could not learn; as the honors went to our neighboring city Bellefonters were very ignorant as to particulars. The ball game, which was to have been played in the afternoon, between Demorest and Sunbury, did not take place on account of rain.

—The 12th annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this county will be held on Thurs. Sessions in W.C.T.U. rooms at 9.30 a m and 1.30 p m open to all and as a number of delegates are already reported it promises to be a meeting which will interest all. The evening meeting in the Court House will be addressed by Mrs. C. A. Holvey, State Supt. of Press Work. Every man is invited to turn out and hear her. Her subject is—"Some things the women have found out, or what we pay." This lecture is said to take immensely everywhere. Do not miss it. Free to all, but do not forget the usual collection which is to defray Co. expenses. Music by Smith's Orchestra, also solos and duets by the young ladies.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or Women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

While working on the rebuilding of a trestle, for A. G. Morris at one of his lime kilns up Buffalo Run, at a place called Morristown, last Monday Oliver Whitmer of Coleville fell from a trestle to the ground, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, a timber fell on him; breaking his thigh bone, hurting him in the breast and scratching his face.

He was in the act of lowering a large timber from the structure when he fell. He was removed to his home in Coleville and Dr. Hibler was called. He is a man about fifty years old and is badly hurt, how bad the doctor is unable to determine for a day or two. His wife who was visiting in Philadelphia was telegraphed for to return at once.

Remedy for the Army Worm.

A gentleman who has tried it gives this remedy for killing the army worm. Take two ounces of the metal cadmium dissolved in one pound of nitric acid, which has been previously diluted in five quarts of water; then add five quarts of water and mix thoroughly. Use ordinary sprinkler or atomizer. This preparation should be made in a stoneware vessel, but when ready for use can be put in other receptacles.

—Reputable dealers throughout the length, breadth and depth of our glorious land fortunately keep the genuine Hires' Rootbeer in stock. Did you ever try it? It is known to be a safe, delicious, and healthful temperance drink It will be a great campaign drink for tired parsders.

Correspondence.

BENORE, PA., Sept. 22, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—

I ask your permission to publish a statement concerning the employées at Scotia mines. It is circulated over the county that the laboring class of people are driven to the polls and voted like cattle. This is false. The men of Scotia mines have a free privilege to vote for that which they see fit, and they find it their duty to vote for Sound Money and Protection. This is the only place in this county, or any other, where there are carriages and spring wagons to haul the voters to and from the election and go and vote as free, good American and patriotic people ought to do—stand beside Protection and Sound Money.

On September 10 Scotia McKinley and Hobart club, which numbers 134 members, went to Stormstown to attend a mass meeting. Some prominent merchant said we were "Frank Clemson's cattle." This he now denies; but there is a man who heard him who is willing to testify that he did say it. We are not cattle; we are civilized and read just as much as he does.

The Forest City Cornet band, which leads Scotia club, have furnished music for such occasions before. It is a first class musical organization, under the leadership of Spiker Lykens, who is one of the finest cornetists in the county.

In November you will hear from us here, as you did from Maine and Vermont. We are all good Republicans, and not because anyone says we must be, either, but because we are intelligent, thinking, reading American electors, and know what free trade has done for the laboring man, and because we have the sense to want a dollar when we earn it to be just as good a dollar as can be got; a dollar that will buy all the bread, meat, clothes, and everything else that a dollar can buy. Grover got us in a fix the last four years, but he won't get us there again. We have broad shoulders, but not broad enough for that. On Nov. 3 we will give him 16 to 1—that is 16 Republicans to 1 Democrat. Good bye, old Grover, good by.

SCOTIA MINER.

At the Reformed Church.

Regular services will be held in St. John's Reformed church, Bellefonte, on Sunday, September 27th, morning and evening at the usual hours.

The Catechetical class will meet in the Zion's Reformed church on Saturday afternoon, September 26th, at 2 o'clock.

R. LEIGHTON GERHART,
Pastor.

Canton Excursion Booming.

From present indications the Canton excursion, which is to leave Bellefonte on Tuesday, September 29, is booming. The opportunity to take a long trip, with a party of congenial and patriotic spirits, at the low price of four dollars, is a drawing card. Several applications have been received from neighboring towns. It will be a grand opportunity for a pleasant, enjoyable trip at a low cost.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

Coal Yard Removal.

Bert Taylor is removing his coal yard from near Jackson's mill to the station of the Central Railroad of Penns. Bert is down there now, "as busy as a bee in a bonnet" getting things in shape at the new place. He is building an office building near the scales, on Lamb street. He is a hustler and will no doubt get his share of trade.

—Mr. Calvin Peters, of Dix Run, has donated a lot of ground for the building of a church; and a church is to be built at that place. Last week Rev. Alexander Smith, of Philipsburg, conducted a grove meeting there, the audience was large and the results gratifying. Dix Run is situated about four miles above Unionville.

—Voters should see that their taxes are paid on or before the 3rd of October; in order to entitle them to vote at the coming election. Be sure to pay your taxes.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills. Biliousness, Indigestion, and Headache. pleasant laxative. All druggists.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Personal Pencilings.

John C. Henderson of Julian is a visitor in our town Friday.

We noticed J. H. Davis of Julian on our streets Thursday.

Ex-Gov. Jas. A. Beaver, is spending Monday at State College.

Mrs. George Evans of Lock Haven is visiting friends in this place.

Mr. Clement Dale Esq., transacted business in Eagleville to-day.

Frank Knoche and wife of Harrisburg are visiting friends in this county.

Mr. Clarence Daley of Romola, was a pleasant visitor to our office Friday.

Mr. Frank Lukenbach, of Philipsburg, has been visiting friends in Bellefonte.

Miss Edna Walker, of Lock Haven, is visiting friend in Bellefonte and Milesburg.

Jacob Dunkle, of Hublersburg, visited the county seat on Friday. He put up at the hotel Garman.

Mrs. John Speer of Chambersburg, is in town visiting Mrs. W. T. Speer, of West High Street.

J. W. Lucas, Lawrence Lucas, and Henry Bowes, all of Moshannon paid our city a visit on Thursday.

Mr. Jerry Swartz and daughter Mrs. Barnhart, of Stoyestown, are visiting relatives in Centre County.

Miss Lousia Regina Crumbaugh, of this city is visiting her friend Miss Maud Levivian Taylor of Philipsburg.

Mrs. L. E. Stover of Aaronsburg, spent Sunday and the first part of this week, visiting her brothers, J. C. and W. T. Meyers of this city.

Mrs. J. W. Rue, of this city returned home on Friday evening from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shriner, of Lewisburg.

Col. J. L. Spangler of this city silver candidate, for congress in this district, was a guest at the Fellon house Lock Haven Thursday night.

W. T. Fitzgearld of this city, visited Williamsport, last Thursday on a visit to friends. He expects to spend the balance of the week there.

Mr. Frank Holter, of Howard, stopped in Bellefonte a day last week. He was on his way home after a pleasant visit with friends in Snow Shoe.

Mrs. Thomas Shoemaker returned home from Ebensburg, Friday evening, where she has been visiting for the last two weeks at the home of Mrs. Philip Collins.

Rev. R. Leighton Gerhart, pastor of the Reformed Church of Bellefonte, accompanied by his wife spent a few days visiting the Misses Bucher at Lewisburg.

Mrs. James Pierpont, who has been visiting relatives and friends in this city and vicinity for several months past returned to her home in Pittsburg Monday morning.

F. M. Kepler, and son William, of Pine Grove Mills are in town on business. Mr. Kepler was at one time editor and proprietor of the Forest National Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Furst, spent Friday evening with his brothers, at Mill Hall. The judge spoke at Mackeyville that evening, returning to Mill Hall after the meeting.

Miss Ella Gates, of Tyrone, arrived in Bellefonte Friday night, and spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles L. Gates on Lamb street returning on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Herchesheimer, of Phila. after a very pleasant visit, of over three weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Conley on Logan Street, returned to Quaker City Friday morning.

Col. W. Fred Reynolds, returned home Friday morning from Antietam, where he was present yesterday, at the unveiling of a monument by the Philadelphia Brigade.

Wilburn N. Fishburn, who lives nea Bellefonte, left on Monday morning train for Freeport Ill. He will stay a year at least, working on a farm and if he likes the west, will make it his permanent home.

Miss Gertie Irvin who has been visining at John Albert's, in Philipsburg for the past two weeks, left that place for Tyrone on Friday, where she will visit for several days, before returning to her home in this city.

Railroad Supt. E. B. Westfall, came to Bellefonte, on the pay train last Tuesday. He was accompanied by a party of ladies viz: Misses Goodman, Dreisbach, Annie and Rey Stoughton and Mrs. F. T. Nesbit.

Mrs. Christian, formerly Mrs. Thomas Reynolds, accompanied by her sister Miss Sue Jack who have been visiting at Boalsburg for some weeks past came to Bellefonte Monday morning on their way to Washington D. C.

Gov. D. H. Hastings and wife, Col. W. F. Reeder and wife, Col. W. Fred Reynolds and wife and F. W. Crider and wife are attending the unveiling of a monument at Antietam by the Philadelphia Brigade. Gov. Hastings will deliver an address on this occasion

Miss Maud Brickle, of Romola, is a student at the Academy this term.

Miss Gertrude Fravel of Snow Shoe, is visiting her many friends in this place.

Robert Osman of this place is spending the week, with his mother, Mrs. Osman at Lemont.

Miss Helen Hastings, who has been visiting at Williamsport, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Mary Johnsonbaugh of Boalsburg, is at present visiting her sister Mrs. Barnhart in the Beaver & Hoy Row.

Harry Bush of this city who has been visiting friends and relatives at Jersey Shore returned home Monday evening.

Mrs. Mitchell and her bright little son Baird, of Baltimore, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Mary Powers, on Spring St.

J. W. Bitner, D. W. Clark and T. Clark all of Eagleville stopped over in this city while on their way to the Grangers' Picnic.

Lloyd Kunes, of Berwick, Pa., is spending a vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs, Daniel B. Kunes, of Blanchard.

Geo. W. Rumberger made a flying trip to Philipsburg last Tuesday. He stayed in town just thirty-four minutes between trains.

A. G. Morris, the great manufacturer of lime, who has about a dozen kilns at and near Bellefonte was in town to-day looking after things.

Hon. A. O. Furst, departed on Monday for Huntingdon, where he will spend the week, attending to his extensive law business in that section.

Mrs. John Pickle and Miss Rosa Flinn, of Altoona formerly of Bellefonte, are visiting at the home of their sister, Mrs. Sam Gutsewite, in this place.

Mr. Shaeffer and family of Lewisburg are visiting Mrs. Jonathan Harper on East Linn Street. Mr. Shaeffer is the present Prothonotary of Union Co.

Misses Mollie and Mary Flack, who have been visiting friends in Tyrone and Philipsburg, for the past two week returned home on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rankin returned to their home in Harrisburg, on Wednesday afternoon, after spending a few weeks pleasantly with their many friends in this city.

C. U. Hoffer and family, of Philipsburg, who have been visiting friends and relatives in Bellefonte, returned home last Monday evening. Mr. Hoffer and wife are natives of this city.

Hon. D. L. Krebs, of Clearfield, and J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, democratic candidates for congress from this district, will address the Free Silver club at Philipsburg next monday evening.

James Lane, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lane, of Linn street, who is employed at the scale works at Lewistown, came home on Saturday night to spend Sunday with his parents. He returned Sunday evening

Our townsman, W. L. Malin, departed on the afternoon train Thursday for Canton, Ohio, where he will attend the monster gathering there to open the campaign in that State for the Republican ticket. Mr. Malin is an earnest Republican, and takes a deep interest in party success, in nation, State and county. He is a particular friend of Gov. Hastings, who is to speak at Canton and sound the opening gun of the campaign.

A LOCAL SMITHY.

Lays Aside his Hammer and Tongs to Discuss what to Him was A New Discovery.

If this discovery was unearthed by a blacksmith in Boston, Buffalo or Bradford we would not ask our readers to believe it but when the mechanic is in Bellefonte there is no getting away from the truth. You can find Mr. Chas. Shearer at No. 23 Thomas street were between the rings of his anvil he will corroborate personally what is here made public. Mr. Shearer says:—"The trouble in my back started from a strain I received while shoeing a horse that was rather hard to handle. I have taken a number of kidney remedies and I have been treated by a number of physicians who told me my kidneys were out of gear but they could do nothing for me. Besides being troubled with severe backaches the urine was very dark and I had severe headaches. I know they originated from my kidneys for since I used Doan's Kidney Pills they have stopped. I saw a number of accounts of remarkable cures made by the old Quaker remedy and although I did not know any of the people I concluded to try them as sort of a venture. I sent to the Pharmacy of F. Potts Green for a box and commenced to use them. Colds used to effect me. I have contracted one since I ceased using them and notice no inconvenience. I have also done a great deal of horse shoeing and other heavy work since, but my back has stood the test all right. I can heartily recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

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